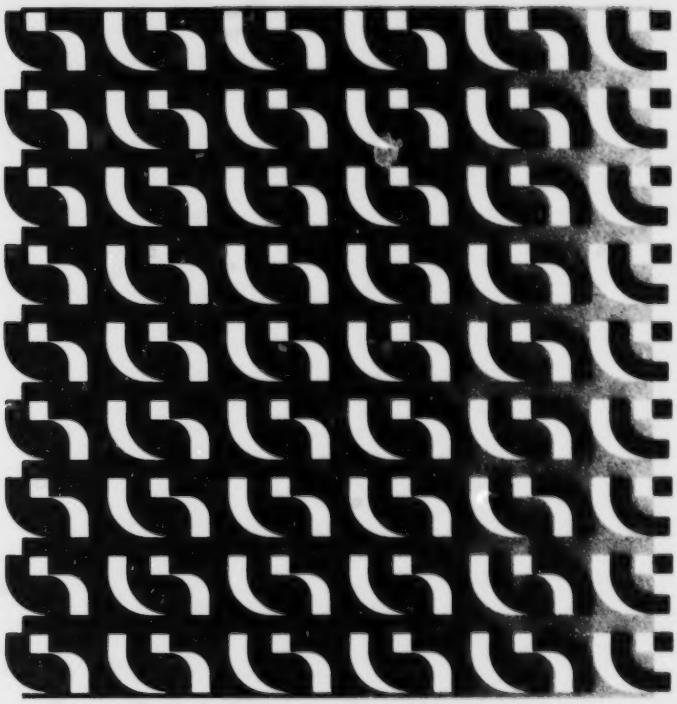

Community Profile

Downtown Montreal

Province of Quebec

Employment and Immigration Canada
Emploi et Immigration Canada

Canada

86-05983/

COMMUNITY PROFILE

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL

ECONOMIC SERVICES BRANCH
CANADA EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION COMMISSION
QUEBEC REGION
OCTOBER 1985

(Disponible en français
sur demande)

In this document, the masculine generally refers to persons of both sexes. In certain cases, however, reference is specifically made to one sex.

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FOREWORD

This is a profile of the area commonly known as Downtown Montreal.

Although particular attention has been paid to the population and the labour market, the primary purpose of this profile is to provide those involved in the community's industrial development with as comprehensive and objective a picture of its basic characteristics as possible.

Downtown Montreal has been chosen because of its importance to the economy of the Greater Montreal area and to the Quebec economy as a whole.

This community profile was prepared by Gilles Breton, a Labour Market Analyst at the Montreal/Centre South Canada Employment Centre, with the technical assistance of Marcel Méthé, a Labour Market Analysis Officer with the Metropolitan Montreal District Economic Services Branch.

We wish to thank Thérèse Carle, of the CEIC Regional Office, for co-ordinating the entire exercise for the Quebec Region.

Our thanks also go to the Montreal Urban Community and its Economic Development Office and the Montreal Economic Initiatives Bureau, CIDEM, for their assistance in producing this document.

Jean-Yves Dumont
District Economist
Metropolitan Montreal

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1- GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TERRITORY

Downtown Montreal is the hub of the greater metropolitan area that has grown around it. It is a major business centre, as indicated by the office towers dominating the city core.

The city's main institutions include the courthouse, municipal government, regional offices of the Canadian government and Quebec government and the headquarters of several international organizations.

It is also the home of important educational, research and health care institutions, as well as museums and concert halls. Its many attractions bear witness to its social, economic and cultural development.

The thousands of retail stores and restaurants found here contribute to its lively atmosphere.

As the economic nerve centre of the metropolitan area, Downtown Montreal has a highly developed transportation system. Highways, expressways, streets, railways and subway lines crisscross the area, and ships from all over the world dock at the Port of Montreal.

Downtown Montreal is a major centre of employment in Quebec, accounting for some 24% of the jobs on the Island of Montreal (1) and nearly 9% of the jobs in the province of Quebec.

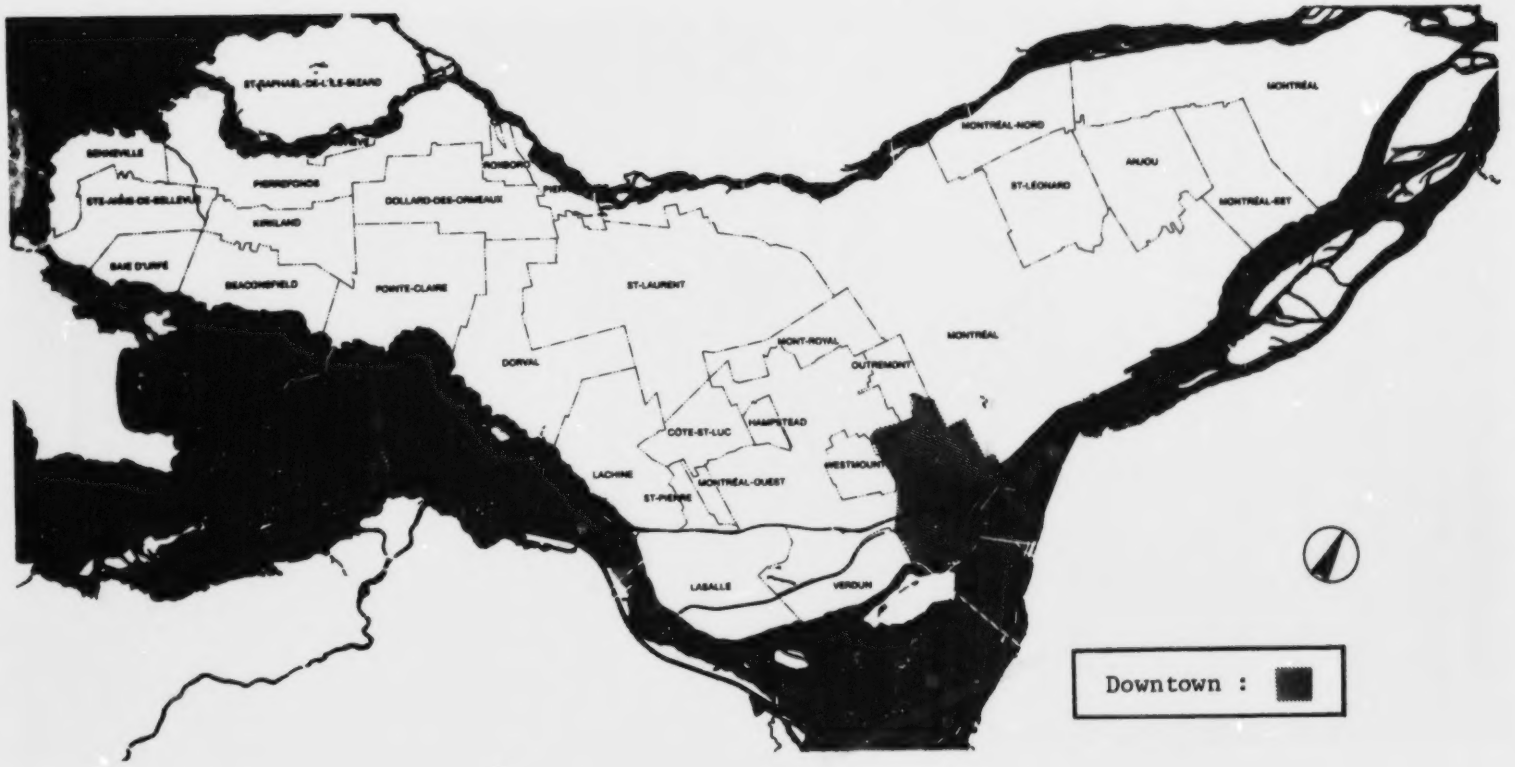
The area is divided by Statistics Canada into Census Divisions 40, 55 to 78 inclusive and 128 to 134 inclusive.

The map on the following page shows where Downtown Montreal is located on the Island of Montreal. The island lies in the southwestern part of the Province of Quebec, close to the United States and Ontario borders.

---

(1) In this document, figures on the Island of Montreal include Dorval Island and the municipality of St Raphael de l'Ile Bizard, which have 15 and 6,558 residents, respectively.

MAP 1 - DOWNTOWN MONTREAL AND ISLAND OF MONTREAL



SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

2- GEOGRAPHY

2.1 LIMITS

Downtown Montreal (1) was located on a site in the St Lawrence River by the French explorer Samuel de Champlain in 1611. Today, the downtown area extends from the river to Camilien Houde Street, at the top of Mount Royal, and from Atwater Avenue in the west to St Denis Street in the east. The business district is more or less at its centre.

Downtown Montreal is located between approximately 73°25'W and 73°26'W, and 45°23'N and 45°25'N. It covers 16.04 square kilometres, including St Helen's Island and Ile Notre Dame in the St Lawrence River.

2.2 TOPOGRAPHY

The area is proud of its extraordinary natural setting. It is bounded by Mount Royal to the north, which is 230 metres high, and the St Lawrence River to the south.

Its relatively flat terrain is divided into two terraces. The first extends approximately from the St Lawrence River to St Antoine Street. It is low and flat and takes in all the Old Montreal as well as the industrial district around the port and the Lachine Canal.

The second terrace, which is a little higher, begins between St Antoine and Sherbrooke Streets and ends at Mount Royal.

2.3 CLIMATE

Montreal has a temperate continental climate, with four distinct seasons. Winter is cold and snowy, and is followed by a short spring during which average temperatures climb rapidly. The hot, dry summer drifts into a long, pleasant autumn, which ends with the first snowfall.

Montreal's climate is affected by its geographical location, in the middle of the St Lawrence Valley. Winds are frequent in every season and generally blow from the west. The city usually has less frost and snow than other cities downstream.

The following table summarizes the main climate variables of the region.

---

(1) There are many definitions of what constitutes Downtown Montreal. This profile uses one of the wider definitions.

TABLE 1
CLIMATE
MONTREAL REGION

Temperature	January	July
Monthly average	-10.2°C	20.9°C
Average low	-14.6°C	15.6°C
Average high	-5.7°C	26.1°C
Precipitation		
Average annual rainfall (mm)	722.9	
Average annual snowfall (cm)	235	
Sunshine		
Average annual hours of sunshine	2,054	
Frost-free period		
Frost-free days (May to October)	157	
Degree-days		
Number of heating degree-days (below 18°C)	4,537.5	
Number of growing degree-days (above 5°C)	2,112.9	

SOURCE: Environment Canada, Atmospheric Environment Service, Canadian Climate Normals, volumes 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, 1982.

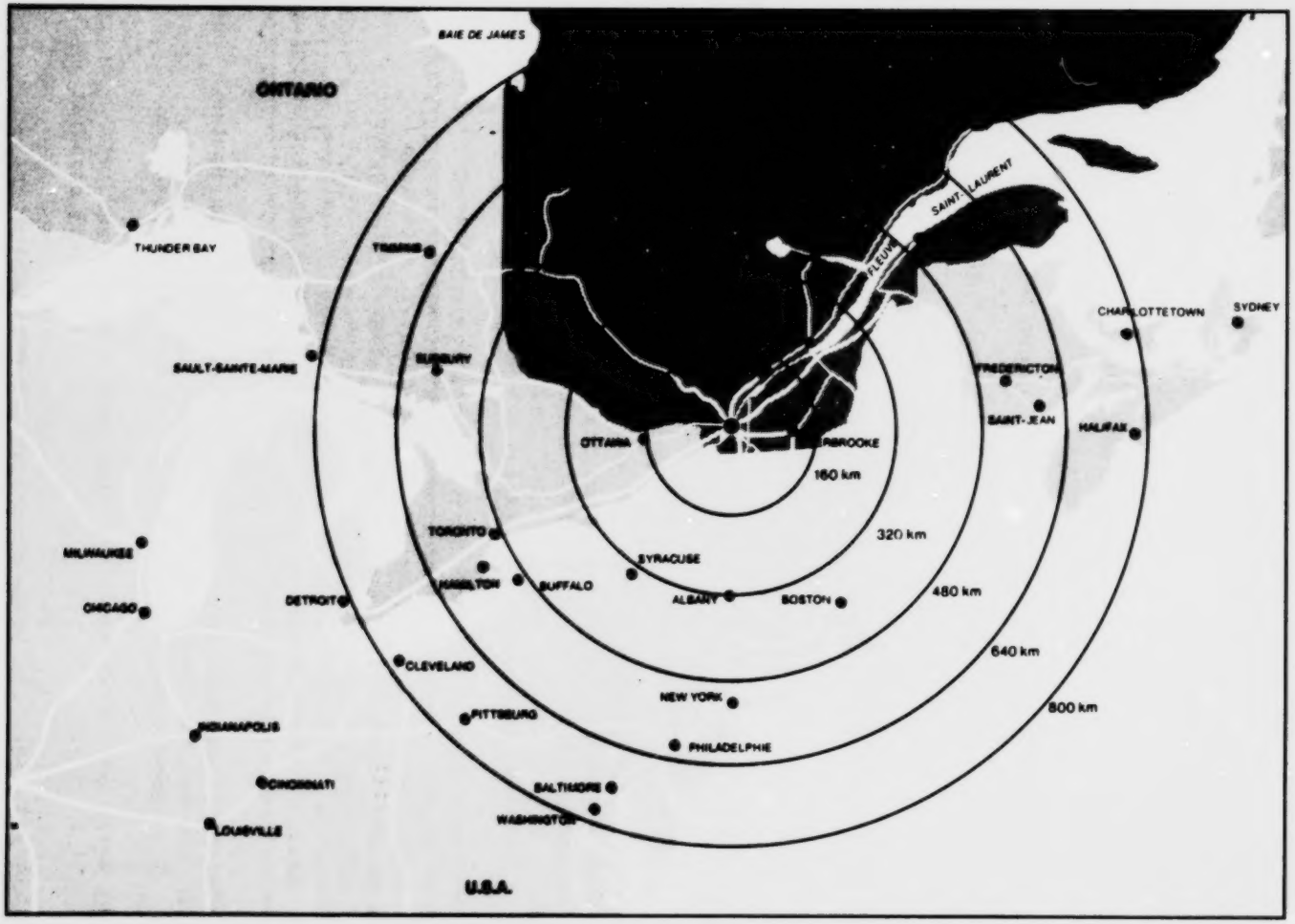
2.4 REGIONAL LOCATION

Montreal lies within two of North America's largest urban and industrial areas. It is located in the Quebec City - Windsor (Ontario), corridor where the most densely populated areas of Canada and many of its major industrial centres are concentrated.

In addition, it lies just north of the heavily populated US eastern seaboard. Most of the major industrial cities of the US, including Washington, New York and Boston, are less than 1,000 kilometres by road from Montreal.

Thus, Montreal has easy access to the principal domestic and US markets, as shown by the following map and Table 2.

MAP 2 - MONTREAL IN EASTERN NORTH AMERICA



SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Planning Department, 1985.

TABLE 2
DISTANCE BY ROAD FROM MAJOR URBAN CENTRES
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL

IN CANADA:			
Halifax (N.S.)	1,336 km	Ottawa (Ont.) National capital	199 km
Hamilton (Ont.)	570 km	Peterborough (Ont.)	465 km
Kingston (Ont.)	290 km	Quebec (Que.)	264 km
Kitchener (Ont.)	635 km	Toronto (Ont.)	539 km
London (Ont.)	720 km	Windsor (Ont.)	905 km
IN THE UNITED STATES:			
Baltimore (Md.)	875 km	Detroit (Mich.)	936 km
Boston (Mass.)	505 km	New York (N.Y.)	620 km
Cincinnati (Ohio)	1,296 km	Philadelphia (Pa.)	732 km
Chicago (Ill.)	1,360 km	Pittsburg (Pa.)	939 km
Cleveland (Ohio)	807 km	Washington (D.C.)	937 km

N.S.:	= Nova Scotia	Ont.:	= Ontario
Md.:	= Maryland	Mass.:	= Massachussets
Ill.:	= Illinois	Que.:	= Quebec
Mich.:	= Michigan	N.Y.:	= New York
Pa.:	= Pennsylvania	D.C.:	= District of Columbia

SOURCE: Ralph McNally Ltd., Ontario, Northern and Southern Ontario, Edition 1983, Road Map
Rand McNally, Eastern United States, npnd, Road Map.

3- TRANSPORT

Downtown Montreal is at the heart of an extensive modern and well-integrated transportation network, which makes for easy commuting and speeds products to outside markets.

3.1 ROADS

The road network consists of a system of generally perpendicular streets and avenues, with a number of distinctive arteries.

This is the case of Sherbrooke Street, south of Mount Royal, which is the home of chic boutiques, art galeries, luxury apartments and prestigious office buildings. It is the grand old avenue of Montreal.

St Catherine Street, parallel to Sherbrooke Street, is the main shopping avenue. With its hundreds of stores, it is like one long shop window punctuated by restaurants, movie theatres and large department stores.

Next come Dorchester Boulevard, a wide, busy avenue lined with office buildings, and St Antoine Street, which channels through-traffic and leads onto the city's expressways. Finally, Notre Dame Street links the industrial district of the city with the business district.

These parallel streets are intersected by Atwater Street, the western boundary of the downtown area, Bleury Street, St Lawrence Boulevard, which cuts the Island of Montreal in half and marks the dividing line between "east" and "west" street addresses, and St Denis Street, which marks the eastern boundary of the downtown area.

Two expressways which begin in the downtown area connect the network with the metropolitan area's extensive highway system.

The Ville Marie Expressway, most of which is underground, connects with the Decarie Expressway (Highway 15) and Highway 20. The Decarie Expressway connects with Highway 40, which runs west to Ottawa and east to Trois Rivieres, Quebec City and Chicoutimi. It also runs north to the Laurentians and the Abitibi-Temiskaming district.

Highway 20 goes west to Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago, provides access to Montreal International Airport-Dorval and connects with Highway 13 to Montreal International Airport-Mirabel.

Highway 20 also runs east to Quebec City, the Gaspe region and the Atlantic Provinces.

The Bonaventure Expressway (Highway 10) links the downtown core with the south shore of the St Lawrence and with Highway 15 to New York City, Philadelphia and Washington via the Champlain Bridge. It also connects with Highway 35, which runs to Sherbrooke and Boston.

A map of Montreal's road system appears on a following page.

3.1.1 Intercity Bus Lines

Several intercity bus lines run services out of downtown Montreal. The largest are Voyageur Inc and Greyhound Lines Inc. Voyageur links with most cities in Quebec and Ontario. It also offers a range of package tours in Canada and the United States. Greyhound Lines serves Ontario and the western provinces as far as Vancouver, as well as 48 US states.

Other companies also offer excursions and tours. Murray Hill Limousine Services, for example, runs tours throughout Canada and the US. Gray Line of Montreal, operated by the Montreal Urban Community Transit Society (see part 10.3.3), offers a range of tours of Montreal and environs.

The Voyageur Terminal accommodates most of these companies. Voyageur and Greyhound have permanent offices there. Nearly 15,000 passengers pass through the terminal each day, making direct connections with the subway through the Berri de Montigny subway station. There are close to 200 departures for various destinations every day. The terminal has 29 loading bays, a parcel service office, a bar and restaurant, ticket wickets and an information centre.

3.1.2 Public Transit

Montreal is proud of its public transit system on more than one account. The modern and efficient subway, for example, with its clean, beautifully decorated stations, is the envy of many large cities.

Two parallel subway lines run through the downtown core, from east to west, with a total of 13 stations. One line follows the commercial artery of St Catherine Street, while the other runs through the business district under La Gauchetiere Street.

From the Berri de Montigny station, lines also run to the northern and eastern parts of the Island of Montreal as well as Longueuil on the south shore of the St Lawrence, via St Helen's Island. The subway also runs west and then north to St Laurent, one of Quebec's largest industrial cities.

Above ground, buses provide public transit. Some 17 bus routes run through or terminate in the downtown core. Passengers can transfer from one form of transit to the other at no additional cost.

Commuter trains run into downtown Montreal from the suburbs. The Two Mountains - Downtown line terminates at the Canadian National Central Station, while the Rigaud - Downtown line ends at Windsor Station, run by Canadian Pacific, (see part 3.4).

MAP 3 - MONTREAL AREA ROAD SYSTEM

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Cummunity, Planning Department, 1985.

The following map shows the subway and commuter train system on the Island of Montreal.

3.1.3 The Underground City

Not only does the subway provide transportation, it sets the pace of Montreal's underground city. Tunnels, corridors and concourses connect most of the stations with neighboring buildings.

This incomparable system is one of Montreal's most distinctive features. It provides access to over 1,200 shops, boutiques, art galeries and banks, as well as some 5,300 hotel rooms, over 200 restaurants, convention and exhibition halls and close to 10,000 public parking spaces.

The three-dimensional development of the downtown core eliminates street-level congestion and enables residents to escape the unpleasantness of winter. The following is a brief description.

The main transfer point in the subway system is the Berri de Montigny station. This station is directly linked with the University of Quebec, Place Dupuis and the Holiday Inn, and the Voyageur Bus Terminal. Just to the west is the Place des Arts station, which is connected with the Place d'Armes station in the business district by an underground passageway leading through four major public complexes: Place des Arts (theatres and concert halls), Complexe Desjardins (an office, commercial and hotel complex), the Guy Favreau Complex (government offices and apartments) and the Montreal Convention Centre.

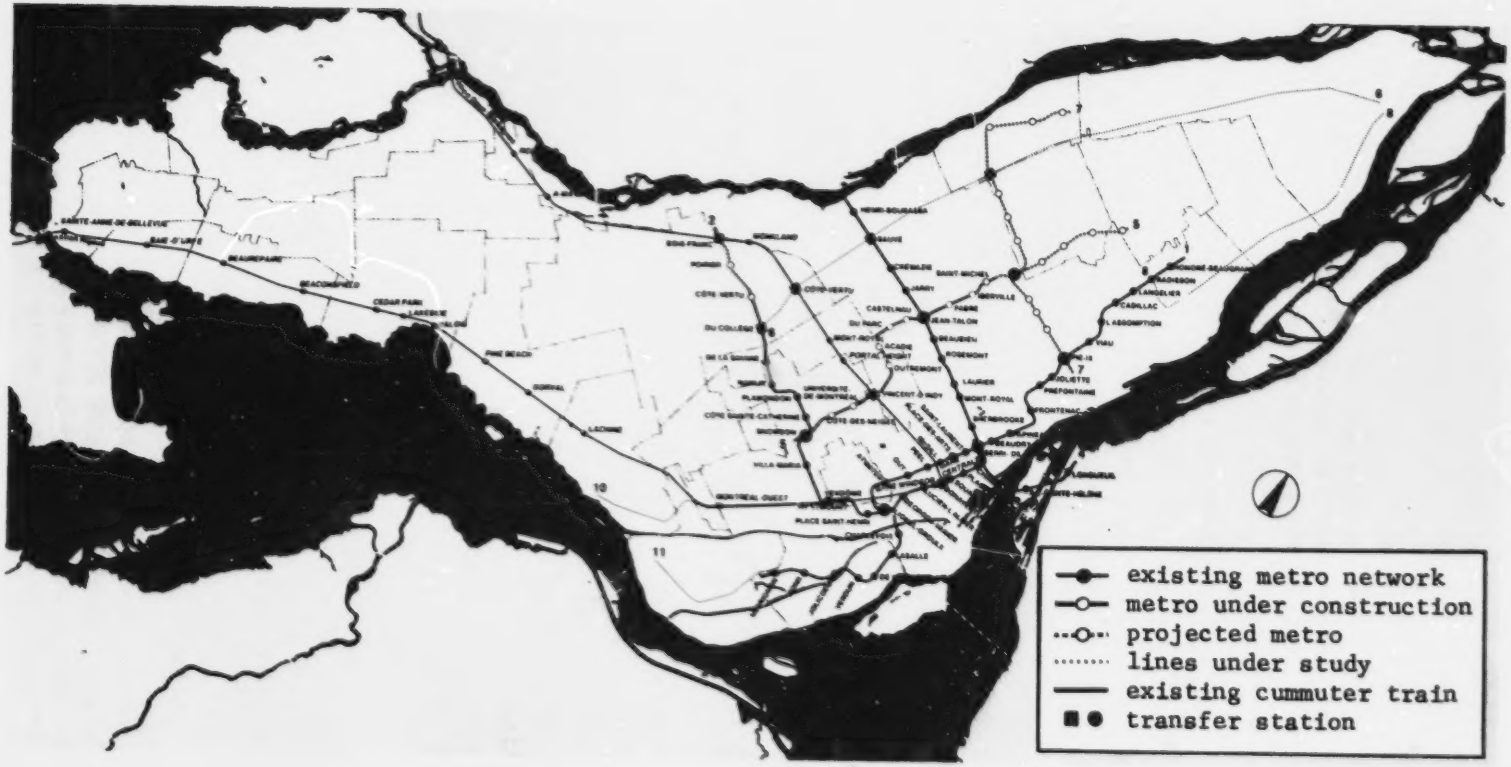
Further west, the McGill Station is at the heart of the downtown business and commercial district. It is linked directly to The Bay and Eaton department stores, the McGill College Les Terrasses commercial and office complex, and the office buildings at 2001 and 2020 University Street.

On the line that runs through the business district, the Square-Victoria station connects with the Stock Exchange Tower, Le Grand Hotel, the head offices of Bell Canada and the National Bank. The Bonaventure station, west of Square-Victoria, provides access to Place Bonaventure (an extensive commercial, office and hotel complex), Central Station (Canadian National Railway) and Windsor Station (Canadian Pacific Railway).

3.1.4 Private Transportation

Traffic conditions in the downtown core make driving convenient. There are metered parking spaces on most streets, over thirty private parking lots, and two large multi-storey parking garages. Most major buildings have underground parking.

MAP 4 - SUBWAY AND COMMUTER TRAIN LINES ON ISLAND OF MONTREAL



SOURCE: Montreal Urban Cummunity, Planning Department, 1985.

3.2 SHIPPING

3.2.1 Port of Montreal

The Port of Montreal is the gateway to central and western Canada as well as the American midwest. It is the largest container port in Canada and the third largest in northeastern North America, after New York and Baltimore.

The port covers 24 kilometres and has the most modern facilities and equipment, including:

- 109 berths, of which 26 are designed to handle liquid bulk cargo and 32 are used for general freight and dry bulk;
- 28 transit sheds covering an area of 230,000 square metres;
- 903,000 square metres of other storage space;
- 6 container terminals equipped with portable, mobile cranes in operation 12 months of the year;
- an automatic floating crane with a lifting capacity of 250 metric tons;
- 115 km of railway lines connecting most of the wharves with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways;
- a towing and salvage service.

Another feature of the port is a repair facility equipped with two dry docks. Machinery and structural repair services are also available.

From mid-April to late November, ocean liners providing scheduled transatlantic passenger service dock at the harbour station. About 30 shipping lines link Montreal with 200 cities around the world.

The section of the port located within the downtown area is known as the Old Port of Montreal. The two main activities in the Old Port are passenger traffic through the Alexandra wharf and cargo traffic at the Bickerdike wharf.

3.2.2 St Lawrence Seaway

The St Lawrence Seaway, an impressive system of canals and locks, connects Montreal with the Great Lakes upstream. Its locks, constructed to circumvent numerous waterfalls and rapids, are 9.14 metres deep, 24.38 metres wide and 233.48 metres long.

TABLE 3
PORT OF MONTREAL ACTIVITY - 1980-1984
(millions of metric tons)

CARGO TRANSSHIPPED	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Petroleum products	6.9	6.7	6.2	7.8	7.9
Grains	7.4	6.2	6.2	6.5	5.8
Other dry and liquid bulk products	5.8	6.8	3.5	3.8	4.9
General cargo (mixed and containerized)	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.2
Total traffic	24.9	24.8	20.3	22.7	23.8

SOURCE: Ports Canada, Port of Montreal, annual publication.

Closed in winter, the St Lawrence Seaway is open some nine months of the year. Downstream, toward the Atlantic Ocean, there are no obstacles to navigation. Ice breakers are used to clear the channel when necessary.

3.3 AIRPORTS

Three airports serve Montreal, two of which, at Dorval and Mirabel, are international. The St Hubert Airport, on the South Shore, is for local traffic only.

The two international airports have sophisticated signalling and communications equipment that meet the highest international safety standards. Reliable air traffic control, weather forecasting and runway maintenance services are also provided. These airports are also among the world's most efficient with respect to snow removal.

Montreal International Airport-Dorval is located 20 minutes west of downtown Montreal, on the western part of the Island of Montreal. It has three concrete and asphalt runways 61 metres wide from 2,134 to 3,353 metres long. The airport can accommodate all types of aircraft, from single-engined light planes to wide-bodied jets.

Aircraft are refuelled, maintained and supplied by the airlines and the companies that serve them. Certain airlines, including Air Canada, CP Air and Nordair, have their own hangars for the repair and maintenance of their aircraft.

A great many travellers pass through this airport every year, most of them from domestic and US flights. The airport also handles large volumes of mail and freight.

Montreal International Airport-Mirabel is located approximately 40 kilometres north of the Island of Montreal. Its two concrete runways are each 3,660 metres long and 61 metres wide. They can accommodate all types of aircraft, from the smallest to the largest. Aircraft are refuelled by tanker truck or at the servicing area.

Most of its users are international passengers. Facilities and equipment for both passengers and cargo are designed for growth. For example, the airport has the capacity to handle half a million tons of cargo a year.

Table 4 shows traffic at the two airports in terms of passenger departures and mail and cargo volumes.

The importance of Montreal in international air transportation is indicated by the fact that the two largest regulatory agencies in this field have their head offices Downtown.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is an association of regular carriers whose role is to ensure that air transportation is as rapid, comfortable, efficient, safe and economical as possible.

The goal of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is to establish standard technical, legal and pricing procedures for use in international civil aeronautics. It consists of 152 member countries and has a charter approved by the United Nations.

3.4 RAILWAYS

All three major Canadian rail carriers have their headquarters Downtown. These are Via Rail Canada Inc, Canadian National and Canadian Pacific.

3.4.1 Passenger Services

Two railway companies, Via Rail Canada and Amtrak, link Montreal with the rest of Canada and the United States.

Via Rail Canada Inc is a crown corporation established in 1978, a result of the merging of Canadian National and Canadian Pacific passenger services. It serves Canada from coast to coast. In addition to regular service between various Canadian cities, Via Rail also offers a variety of package tours in Canada and some American States. Passengers arrive and depart through Central Station.

TABLE 4
AIRPORT TRAFFIC
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS - 1979-1983
(Departures and shipments only)

ACTIVITIES	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT-DORVAL					
Flights	37,904	39,708	40,885	37,561	36,569
Passengers	3,273,956	3,382,154	3,387,911	3,030,410	2,844,407
Mail (in metric tons)	7,247	7,789	7,293	7,284	7,762
Cargo (in metric tons)	22,222	20,182	18,980	15,168	15,765
MONTREAL INTEKNATIONAL AIRPORT-MIRABEL					
Flights	11,205	9,967	7,912	7,866	7,652
Passengers	1,406,662	1,297,476	1,179,177	1,148,826	1 184,471
Mail (in metric tons)	4,540	4,321	4,466	4,269	4,718
Cargo (in metric tons)	87,152	80,405	72,798	71,314	76,040

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Air Carrier Traffic at Canadian Airports, catalogue 51-203, annual publication.

Amtrak, an American company, has one departure daily to New York and one to Washington. It operates out of Windsor Station.

Commuter train service to the suburbs is provided by the Montreal Urban Community Transit Society, which has its own system (see section 3.1.2).

3.4.2 Freight Services

Freight is carried by Canadian National and Canadian Pacific. In addition to being involved in almost every area of transportation, these companies are highly active in the accommodation and food, telecommunications, natural resources and real estate sectors.

Canadian National, which is active in Canada and the United States, is a crown corporation charged with operating the national railway. It owns close to 1,800 locomotives and over 71,000 cars, as well as the largest railway network in Canada, which serves all ten provinces as well as the Northwest Territories.

Canadian Pacific is a multinational company with over 50,000 shareholders. With approximately 1,200 locomotives and 60,000 cars, the company is Canada's second largest carrier of rail freight.

Both companies transport their freight into downtown Montreal through the Old Port of Montreal.

4- COMMUNICATIONS

Two factors account for Downtown Montreal's prominence in the field of communications. First, it is served by a highly advanced communications network that enjoys an international reputation, especially in the area of telecommunications. Second, the head offices of companies such as Teleglobe Canada, Bell Canada Inc, and the Eastern Canada regional headquarters of CN/CP Telecommunications are all to be found there.

4.1 TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

In the telecommunications field, Teleglobe Canada offers a complete range of services to the public and to businesses. In addition to linking the area with over 220 destinations worldwide via satellite and underwater cable, this firm provides a complete telephone and telex service, data transmission and international teleconferencing.

Bell Canada Inc, which is associated mainly with residential and business telephone service, also specializes in data and image transmission, teleconferencing, teletype services and intelligent telecommunications systems. It also provides cellular telephone service. This is a new market which it shares with Cantel.

The CN/CP Telecommunications network offers telegram, cablegram and teletype services.

4.2 TELEVISION AND RADIO

Residents of Downtown Montreal and the Montreal region have access to a great variety of local, Canada and US radio and television stations.

The following table lists the television and radio stations broadcasting from the Island of Montreal and stations which can be received in the downtown area.

4.3 CABLE COMPANIES

There are two cable companies serving the area. Telecable Videotron Ltd offers its subscribers access to 18 radio stations and 31 television stations, five of which (First Choice, Super Ecran, Muchmusic, Cable News Network and The Sports Network) are pay services.

CF Cable TV Inc offers residents in the western part of the city 19 radio stations and 28 television stations, including the above pay stations (except Cable News Network).

TABLE 5
RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS BROADCASTING FROM
THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL - 1984

RADIO STATIONS

	IDENTIFICATION	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY	POWER (WATTS)
AM STATIONS	CBF	French	690	50,000
	CBM	English	940	50,000
	CFCF	English	600	5,000
	CFMB	Multilingual	1,410	10,000
	CJAD	English	800	50,000
	CJMS	French	1,280	50,000
	CKAC	French	730	50,000
	CKGM	English	980	50,000
	CKO	English	1,470	10,000
	CKVL	French	850	50,000
FM STATIONS	CBF	French	100.7	100,000
	CBM	English	93.5	24,000
	CFQR	English	92.5	41,000
	CHOM	English	97.7	42,000
	CINQ	Multilingual	102.3	36
	CITE	French	107.3	44,000
	CJFM	English	95.9	41,200
	CKMF	French	94.3	41,400
	CKOI	French	96.9	307,000
	CIBL	French	104.5	16

TELEVISION STATIONS

IDENTIFICATION	LANGUAGE	NETWORK	POWER (WATTS) VIDEO	POWER (WATTS) AUDIO
CBFT (channel 2)	French	CBC	100,000	10,000
CBMT (channel 6)	English	CBC	100,000	15,000
CFCF TV (channel 12)	English	CTV	325,000	160,000
CFTM TV (channel 10)	French	TVA	325,000	162,500
CIVM (channel 17)	French	RQ	212,000	242,000

SOURCE: Robbie and Neil Oakley, Publicorp Communications Inc, Matthews List, volume 28, no. 3, December 1984.

Both cable companies offer programming in French and English and rebroadcast the programs of most of the major US networks.

4.4 NEWSPAPERS

Four daily newspapers are published on the Island of Montreal, three in the downtown area. Three are French and one is English. There are also a great many neighborhood papers and other monthly and weekly publications, which have not been included in the following table.

TABLE 6
DAILY PAPERS PUBLISHED ON THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL - 1985

NAME	LANGUAGE	FREQUENCY OF PUBLICATION	CIRCULATION (NUMBER OF COPIES)
La Presse	French	7 days/week	weekdays: 210,000 except Wednesday: 232,000 Saturday: 312,000 Sunday: 140,000
Le Devoir	French	6 days/week	weekdays: 35,000 Saturday: 37,000
Le Journal de Montreal	French	7 days/week	weekdays: 355,000 Saturday: 400,000 Sunday: 355,000
The Gazette	English	6 days/week	weekdays: 197,000 Saturday: 270,000

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Survey of companies, February 1985.

5- POPULATION AND LABOUR FORCE

This section describes the chief characteristics of the population and labour force of Montreal. It includes tables and graphs based on Statistics Canada census data. Since the most recent census was in 1981, we must take into account changes in the population subsequent to the census.

Statistics Canada often rounds its figures; therefore, the sum of the data in each table may not exactly correspond to the total shown.

The main Statistics Canada terms used in this chapter may be defined as follows:

Adult Population	: Residents aged 15 years and over (excluding inmates of institutions);
Labour Force	: Residents aged 15 and over who are employed or unemployed;
Not in Labour Force	: Residents aged 15 and over who do not wish to or are unable to work (the unemployed are not included in this category);
Employed	: All residents aged 15 and over who hold a job, regardless of the work location;
Employment	: Persons aged 15 and over working in the territory, regardless of their place of residence;
Unemployed	: Residents aged 15 and over who are without employment and are looking for work;
Participation Rate	: The total labour force as a percentage of the total adult population;
Unemployed Rate	: Number of unemployed as a percentage of the labour force;
Mother Tongue	: First language learned and still understood.

5.1 TOTAL POPULATION

Table 7 shows changes in the total population of Downtown Montreal from 1971 to 1981 compared with that of the City of Montreal, the Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec for the same years.

TABLE 7
TOTAL POPULATION: TRENDS AND GROWTH RATES
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL, CITY OF MONTREAL, ISLAND OF MONTREAL
AND PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - 1971-1981

AREA	1971	1976	1981	% change from 1971 to 1981
Downtown Montreal	89,156	73,665	67,587	-24.2
City of Montreal	1,253,682	1,118,990	1,018,609	-18.8
Island of Montreal	1,959,143	1,869,641	1,760,122	-10.2
Province of Quebec	6,027,765	6,234,445	6,438,405	6.8

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1976, catalogue 92-903; Census of Canada 1981, catalogue 93X-941 (E-575).

From 1971 to 1981, the total population of the Island of Montreal declined by 10.2%. The decrease was sharpest in the municipalities located at the centre of the island, including Montreal, especially Downtown. The population of the downtown area shrank far more than the population of the entire island during the same period. During this time, the population of the Province of Quebec increased by 7%.

The decline in population that has taken place on the Island of Montreal, especially Downtown, is characteristic of most major post-industrial cities. It can be explained in large part by the falling birth rate and the fact that city dwellers, especially young families, are tending to move away from the city core to the suburbs, which are thought to be more suitable to family life.

The growth of commercial and business activities Downtown and the extension of the public transit system on the Island of Montreal have also contributed.

However, the erosion seems to have been slowing down since the early 1980s. Several factors have contributed, including City of Montreal housing renovation programs and the construction of 20,000 dwellings, the popularity of condominiums in the area, fewer housing starts in the suburbs and a trend toward living closer to the workplace.

All of these factors work in favour of the downtown area, where intensive construction of single-family dwellings and condominiums is now under way. The municipal government has been working hard to improve the quality of life in Downtown Montreal (section 6.6).

5.2 TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

Figure 1 on the following page shows the breakdown of the downtown area's total population by age (in five-year increments) and sex for the years 1971 and 1981.

The narrowness of the pyramid at its base and the uniformity of the 30-to-64 year age group are striking. In relation to the pyramid for the Island of Montreal (not shown), the 20-to-39 age group among men and the 20-to-34 group among women are overrepresented in the downtown core.

The population of the downtown area is much older than the population of the Island of Montreal. For example, in 1981, men 60 and over accounted for 17.1% of men as against 13.7% on the island. On the other hand, young people under 20 represented 16.5% of men compared with 27.2% on the island.

The same is true for women 60 and over, who account for 25.4% of the female population, compared with 18.9% of the population of the island. Young women under 20, on the other hand, represent 15.9% of the female population in the downtown area and 24.1% of the population of the island.

This distribution, however, is perfectly normal for a large downtown core. It is the situation of a number of large North American cities.

5.3 TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE

Table 8 shows the breakdown of the downtown population by mother tongue in comparison with the Island of Montreal and the Province of Quebec.

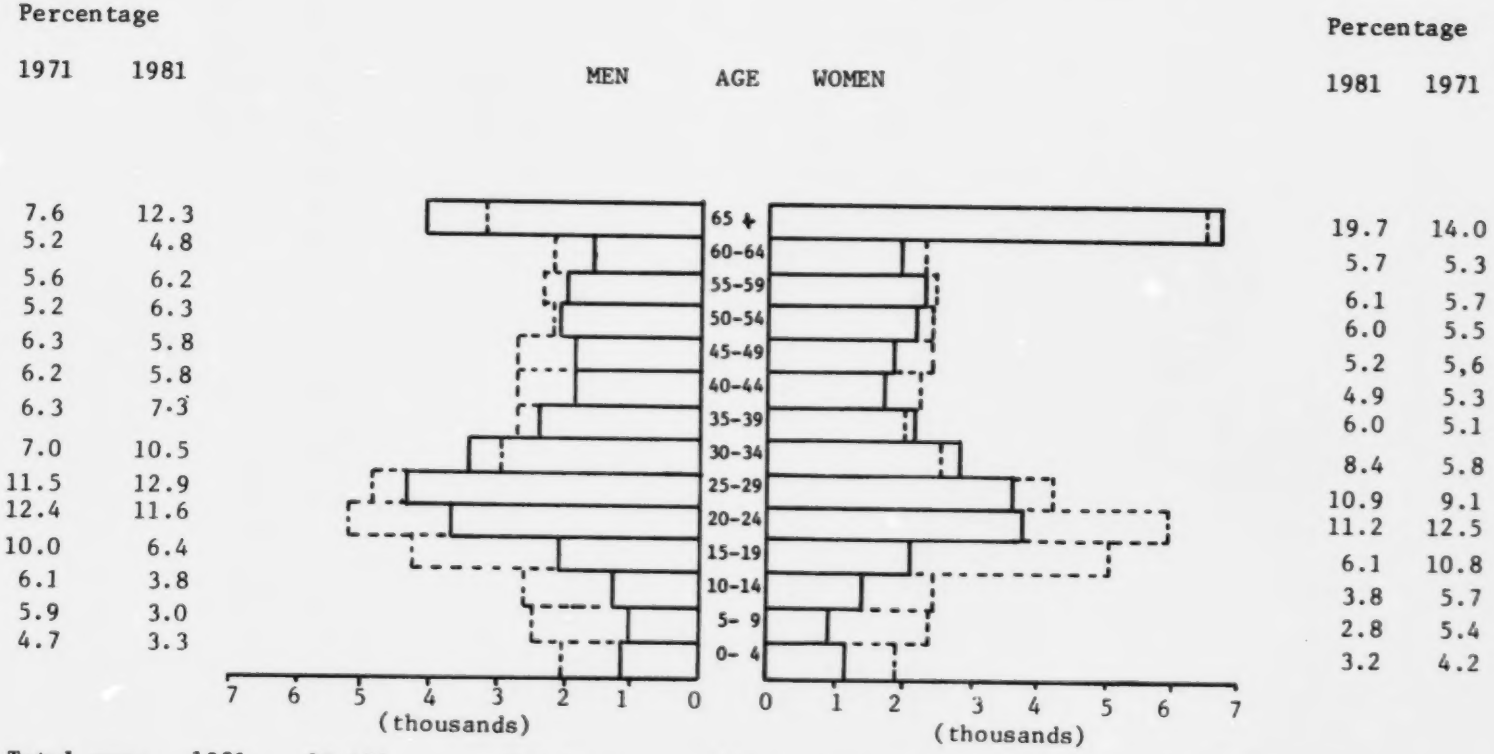
As the table shows, the city is culturally diverse. Nearly 16% of its residents have mother tongues other than French or English. The largest of these groups are the Chinese, Greek, Italian, Spanish, German and Portuguese. Each community maintains its own traditions, creating a cosmopolitan atmosphere similar to large European cities.

With 46.5% of the population of the area in 1981, the Francophone community continues to be the largest. Those with English as their mother tongue account for 37.9% of the population. These groups represent 82.4% and 11.0% of the population of the province as a whole, respectively.

FIGURE 1

TOTAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1971 AND 1981



Total men: 1981: 33 655
1971: 43 180

Total women: 1981: 33 940
1971: 45 976

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, catalogue 93-917
Census of Canada 1971, catalogue 92-715

TABLE 8
TOTAL POPULATION BY MOTHER TONGUE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL, CITY OF MONTREAL, ISLAND OF MONTREAL
AND PROVINCE OF QUEBEC - 1981

MOTHER TONGUE	DOWNTOWN MONTREAL	CITY OF MONTREAL	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	PROVINCE OF QUEBEC
French	46.5	66.6	59.9	82.4
English	37.9	14.6	22.4	11.0
Other	15.6	18.8	17.7	6.6
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

SOURCES: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, SPC81A11 microfiches.

5.4 LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS

Table 9 provides data on labour market indicators by sex and age group.

From 1971 to 1981, the adult population of Downtown Montreal fell about 20%, while it decreased only slightly on the Island of Montreal. The labour force of the downtown area also shrank more than 15% during this period.

None the less, the participation rate rose from 58.9% in 1971 to 62.3% in 1981. The participation rate for women showed the largest gain, from 49.3% in 1971 to 54.0% in 1981, while the rate for men went from 68.6% to 70.6%.

The number of employed persons Downtown Montreal also fell by 14.2% during the decade among both men and women. But while the unemployment rate among men fell 3%, the rate for women rose 1%.

This change was reflected in a roughly similar increase in the ratio of employed persons to adult population among men and women. For men, the ratio rose from 59.1% to 63.1%, while for women, the ratio went from 45.3% to 49.0%.

However, although the overall ratio of employed persons to adult population in Downtown Montreal, 56.0%, is lower than the Island of Montreal ratio of 57.2%, it slightly exceeds that of the Province of Quebec, which was 54.7% in 1981.

TABLE 9
LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1981

INDICATORS		TOTAL	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65 years and up
Adult Population	Total	58,960	4,200	7,640	22,410	15,230	9,485
	Men	29,500	2,105	3,870	12,230	7,560	3,730
	Women	29,465	2,095	3,765	10,185	7,670	5,750
Labour Force	Total	36,720	1,690	5,900	18,125	9,525	1,485
	Men	20,820	930	3,055	10,660	5,420	750
	Women	15,900	760	2,840	7,460	4,100	735
Employed Persons	Total	33,045	1,250	5,010	16,480	8,885	1,430
	Men	18,600	645	2,545	9,680	5,000	725
	Women	14,445	605	2,460	6,800	3,875	705
Unemployed	Total	3,675	440	890	1,645	645	55
	Men	2,220	280	515	985	420	20
	Women	1,450	155	380	665	225	35
Not in Labour Force	Total	22,240	2,510	1,740	4,290	5,700	7,995
	Men	8,675	1,175	815	1,560	2,135	2,985
	Women	13,570	1,335	925	2,725	3,565	5,015
Participation Rate	Total	62.3	40.2	77.2	80.9	62.5	15.7
	Men	70.6	44.2	78.9	87.2	71.7	20.1
	Women	54.0	36.3	75.4	73.2	53.5	12.8
Unemployment Rate	Total	10.0	26.0	15.1	9.1	6.8	3.7
	Men	10.7	30.1	16.9	9.2	7.7	2.7
	Women	9.1	20.4	13.4	8.9	5.5	4.8
Ratio: Employed Persons/ Adult Population	Total	56.0	29.8	65.6	73.5	58.3	15.1
	Men	63.1	30.6	65.8	79.1	66.1	19.4
	Women	49.0	28.9	65.3	66.8	50.5	12.3

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

5.5 LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

Figure 2 shows the level of schooling attained by the labour force of Downtown Montreal. (By definition, students are mostly excluded from the data).

On the whole, the education level of the labour force is virtually the same for both sexes. Although the proportion of men holding university degrees is slightly higher, the proportion of men who did not complete grade 9 is also higher.

Two groups stand out: the highly educated, who have university diplomas, and those with little education who have only from 9 to 13 years. These two groups account for 54.3% of men and 50.6% of women.

Compared with the Island of Montreal and the province as a whole, the labour force Downtown is better educated. For example, the percentages of men and women with university diplomas on the island are 15.2% and 12.1%, respectively, while they are 28.8% and 24.3% in Downtown Montreal.

Conversely, 52.2% of men and 51.6% of women on the island have 13 years of schooling or less, whereas 39.5% of men and 38.9% of women in the downtown area fall into this category.

Sixty per cent of the labour force in the territory has more than high school education, compared with 48% of the population on the Island of Montreal and 43% in the Province of Quebec.

This is because there is a concentration of university graduates in the downtown area; many graduate students, executives, managers, professionals and teachers choose to live there.

5.6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP OR TRADE

Figure 3 shows the breakdown of employed persons in Downtown Montreal by major occupational group and sex.

The clerical group - typists, bookkeepers, clerks, receptionists - is by far the largest, and women are in the majority.

In second place are the service occupations (security, accommodation, food and beverage, personal, apparel and other services), where men are just barely in the majority.

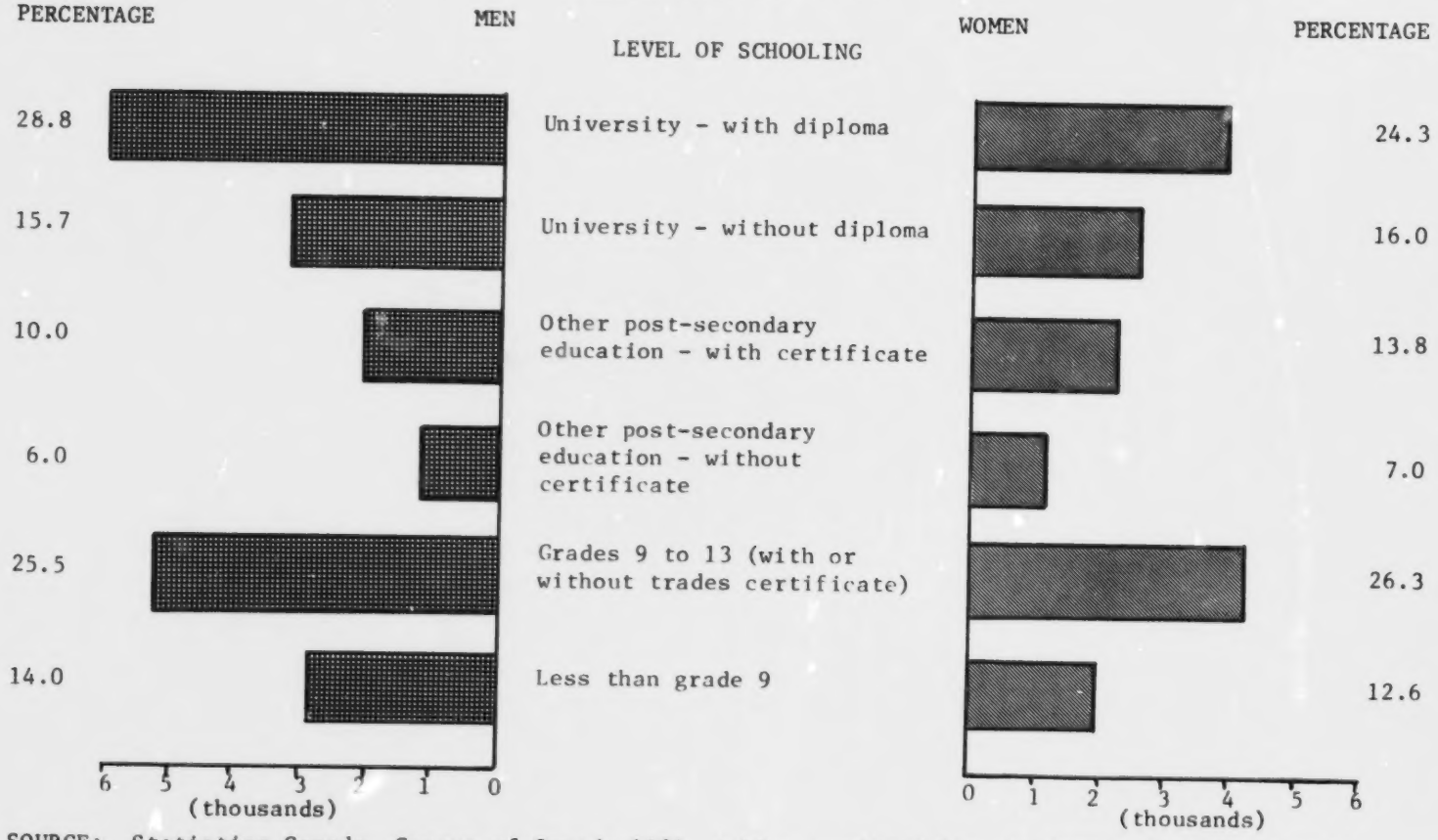
Then comes the managerial and administrative category, where men clearly outnumber women. A higher percentage of persons work in this group Downtown than on the Island of Montreal as a whole.

Fourth place is held by sales, where men are also in the majority. These four major groups account for 56% of employed persons Downtown.

FIGURE 2

LABOUR FORCE BY HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING AND SEX

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1981

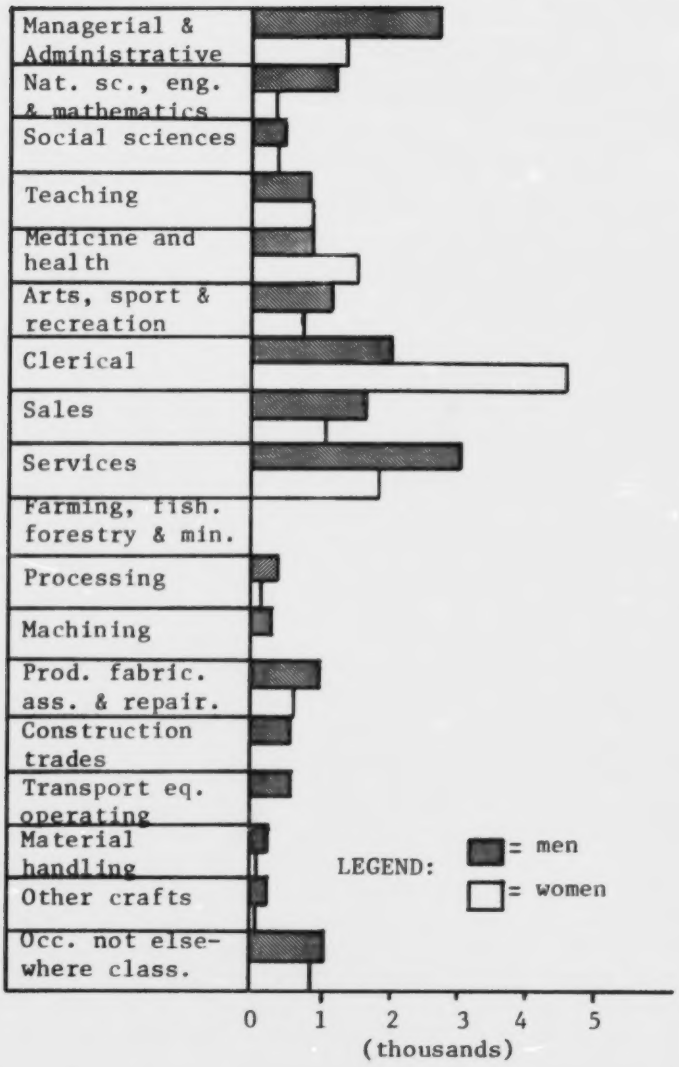


SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

FIGURE 3

EMPLOYED PERSONS BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP AND SEX

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1981



	PERCENTAGE		
Managerial & Administrative	15.2	9.6	12.8
Nat. sc., eng. & mathematics	7.0	2.6	5.0
Social sciences	2.8	3.3	3.0
Teaching	4.3	6.4	5.2
Medicine and health	5.0	10.5	7.4
Arts, sport & recreation	6.3	4.8	5.8
Clerical	11.2	31.6	20.1
Sales	9.0	7.1	8.2
Services	16.3	12.9	14.8
Farming, fish. forestry & min.	0.5	-	0.2
Processing	2.5	1.4	2.0
Machining	2.4	0.2	1.5
Prod. fabric. ass. & repair.	5.6	5.1	5.4
Construction trades	3.2	0.2	1.9
Transport eq. operating	3.4	0.2	2.1
Material handling	1.6	0.7	1.2
Other crafts	1.6	0.6	1.1
Occ. not elsewhere class.	2.0	2.7	2.2

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Men are a little more evenly distributed among the various groups than women. Six of the major occupational groups alone account for three-quarters of employed women, while eight groups account for three-quarters of employed men.

5.7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ECONOMIC SECTOR

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of employed persons in the downtown area by economic sector and sex.

The community, business and personal services sector is by far the largest employer, with 46.3% of all workers living in the area. This is the main employment sector for women, 53.5% of whom work in related industries, compared with about 40% of men.

In second place, we have the manufacturing industries, with only 16.7% of employed persons.

The trade sector is next. Together, these three groups of industries account for more than three-quarters of employed persons in the area, which reflects their prominence in the community's industrial base.

5.8 HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS

Downtown Montreal provides many jobs, drawing workers from the entire metropolitan area. Table 10 contains data on the habitual movement of workers between the downtown area and surrounding municipalities.

The "Workers Entering Downtown" column indicates the number of persons who leave their place of residence to work there. "Workers Leaving" refers to employed persons who live in downtown Montreal and work outside the downtown area. Finally, the "Net Movement" column shows the difference between the numbers entering and leaving the Downtown area.

The municipalities outside Downtown Montreal are divided into three categories. The first comprises the Island of Montreal with the exception of the downtown core.

The second consists of the municipalities in the Montreal region on the south shore of the St Lawrence River.

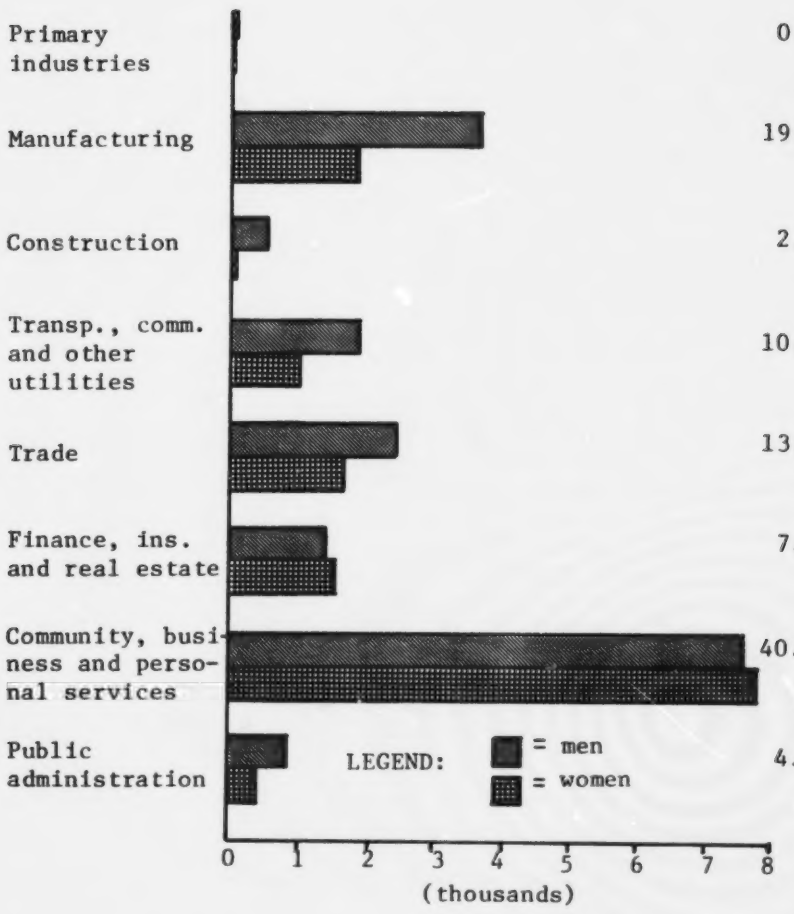
The third includes the municipalities north of the Island of Montreal, distinguishing between Laval and the other municipalities in the region.

In 1981, nearly 213,000 persons came to work in Downtown Montreal, in addition to the 19,000 persons living and working in the area. The number of jobs was thus about 232,000.

FIGURE 4

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1981



	PERCENTAGE		
	M	W	T
Primary industries	0.5	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	19.6	13.0	16.7
Construction	2.8	0.6	1.8
Transp., comm. and other utilities	10.7	8.0	9.5
Trade	13.1	11.1	12.2
Finance, ins. and real estate	7.9	10.4	9.0
Community, business and personal services	40.7	53.5	46.3
Public administration	4.7	3.2	4.0

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables produced for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

TABLE 10
HABITUAL FLOW OF WORKERS
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1981

TERRITORY	WORKERS ENTERING DOWNTOWN	WORKERS LEAVING DOWNTOWN	NET MOVEMENT
Island of Montreal excluding Downtown	149,389	11,156	138,233
South Shore	43,396	1,021	42,375
Municipalities North of Island of Montreal	20,022	412	19,610
Laval	13,015	271	12,744
Other	7,007	141	6,866
TOTAL	212,807	12,589	200,218

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada 1981, tables compiled for the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

Most of the workers entering Downtown Montreal (70.2%) come from the Island of Montreal. Workers from South Shore communities account for 20.4%, while the rest come from municipalities to the north, especially Laval.

Most of the workers leaving Downtown Montreal (88.6%) work elsewhere on the island; 8.1% go to the South Shore.

6- ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

An examination of Downtown Montreal's industrial structure clearly indicates its dynamism. The activities of large firms with head offices there have a favourable impact on the city's economy, which is concentrated in the tertiary sector.

The major residential construction projects now going on reflect its growing role in the metropolitan area as a whole.

Note that the terms "workers", "employees" and "manpower" used in this section all refer to the notion of employment (see section 5 for definition).

6.1 INDUSTRIAL BASE

The complex industrial base of Downtown Montreal will be analysed under three headings: all major industries, the manufacturing sector, and the community, business and personal services sector.

Each section includes a figure and two tables showing numbers of establishments and jobs in each sector by size. Except where otherwise indicated, changes in each sector are shown in terms of employment only.

The data in this section are from an exhaustive inventory of employers compiled as part of a job creation project sponsored by the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission.

The reader will notice that the total employment figure obtained through this source does not correspond to the Statistics Canada figure from the 1981 census. This discrepancy is due to the recession, which caused employment levels to drop between 1981 and 1984, and to the fact that the inventory of employers, unlike the census, did not take into account persons working at home or with no usual place of work.

6.1.1 Major Industries

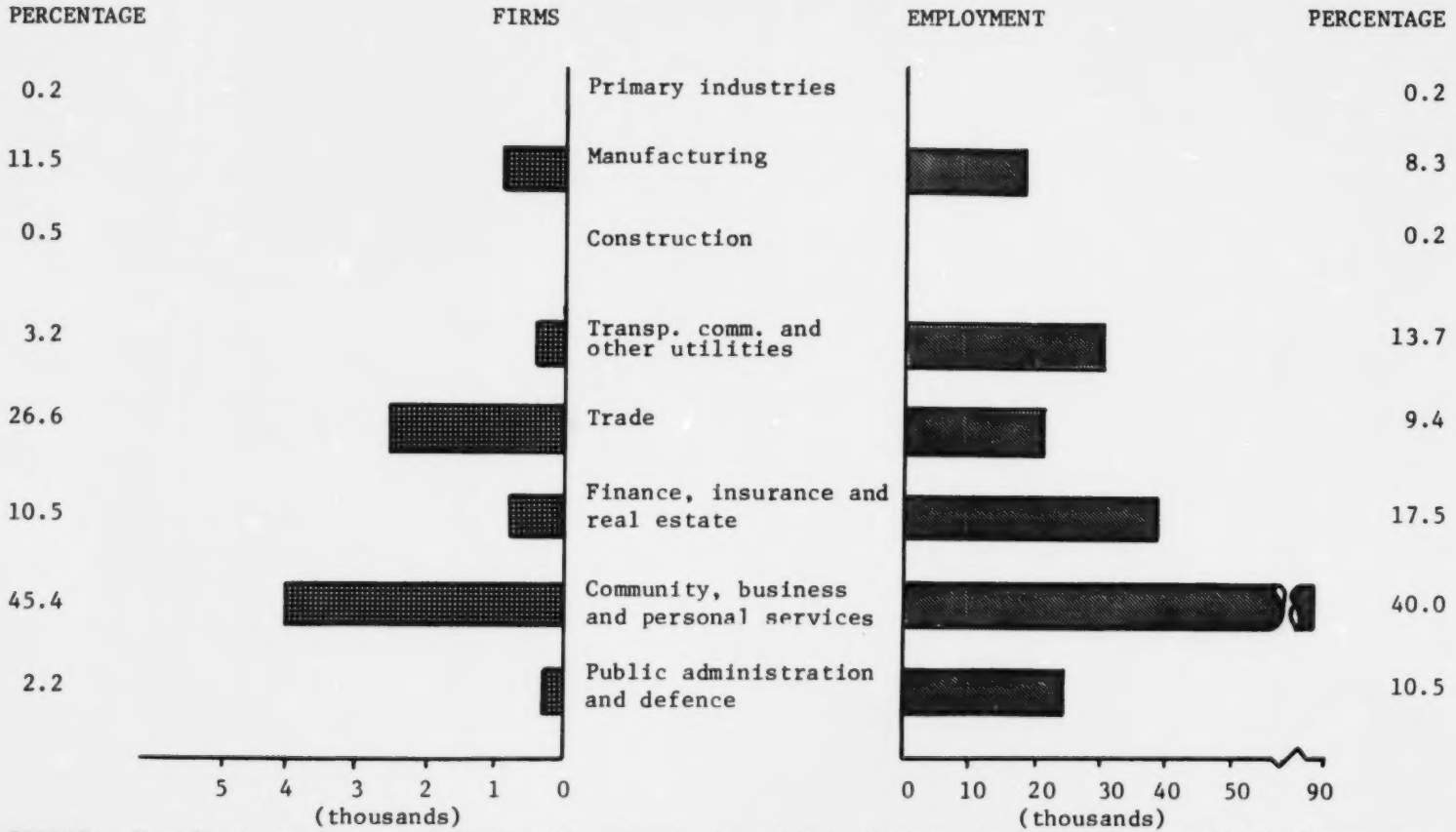
The largest employer is the community, business and personal services sector, which accounts for 40% of total employment in Downtown Montreal.

For several years, profound changes in the industrial base have been stimulating activity in this sector. It has thus accounted for an increasing share of total employment, which has helped to increase the importance of the downtown area in relation to the rest of the region. Thirty per cent of all service jobs on the Island of Montreal are now located there.

FIGURE 5

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 11
NUMBER OF FIRMS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
AND FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Primary Industries	5	7	1	1	-	1	-	-	15
Manufacturing Industries	587	273	80	40	12	13	1	3	1,009
Construction	20	15	3	1	1	-	-	-	40
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	107	87	40	19	9	10	4	8	284
Trade	1,747	505	66	11	5	3	1	3	2,341
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	371	309	111	63	35	25	5	6	925
Community, Business and Personal Services	2,075	1,408	321	97	39	38	8	12	3,998
Public Administration and Defence	48	61	29	27	13	6	8	4	196
ALL MAJOR INDUSTRIES	4,960	2,665	651	259	114	96	27	36	8,808

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 12
EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY
AND FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

MAJOR INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Primary Industries	9	64	34	55	-	350	-	-	512
Manufacturing Industries	1,204	2,500	2,263	2,754	1,570	4,252	700	3,250	18,493
Construction	34	113	76	60	198	-	-	-	481
Transportation, Communication and Other Utilities	272	814	1,217	1,469	1,167	3,173	2,268	20,071	30,451
Trade	3,984	4,207	1,749	729	635	862	500	8,300	20,966
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	802	3,129	3,292	4,275	4,517	7,916	3,556	11,440	38,927
Community, Business and Personal Services	4,826	13,831	9,264	6,412	5,959	11,133	4,960	32,527	88,912
Public Administration and Defence	120	601	857	1,752	1,889	1,662	5,221	11,163	23,265
ALL MAJOR INDUSTRIES	11,251	25,259	18,752	17,506	15,935	29,348	17,205	86,751	222,007

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

The high percentage of employment in this sector results from the fact that a number of universities and colleges, large hospitals, accounting and management firms, notary and law offices, engineering firms, and of course hotels and restaurants with their numerous employees, are located here.

Second in importance with respect to employment is the finance, insurance and real estate sector, which provides about 39,000 jobs. Approximately 59% of all jobs in this industry on the Island of Montreal are Downtown.

The presence of the head offices of several large financial institutions accounts for this concentration.

Although employment in the sector has been growing steadily in the last few years, it is expected to taper off in the immediate future because of increasing computerization and automation.

The third largest employer in Downtown Montreal is the transportation, communications and other public utilities sector. The head offices of the major rail carriers and national airlines, Port of Montreal and the MUCTS are all located in Downtown Montreal.

The headquarters of Bell Canada, Teleglobe, Hydro Quebec and Atomic Energy of Canada are also located there, as well as the regional offices of Canada Post. These are all large establishments.

On the whole, this industry has been fairly stable in recent years. Growing employment in communications and other public services has compensated for difficulties in certain areas of transportation. This situation is expected to continue for some time.

Public administration is very important in Downtown Montreal, which accounts for 39%, or 23,000, of the jobs in this industry on the Island of Montreal. Major employers include the City of Montreal, the Quebec provincial Department of Justice and Department of Revenue, and Revenue Canada.

Trade accounts for 9.4% of the jobs in the area, but more than a quarter of its establishments. In addition to the many small stores, there are the large Bay, Eaton and Simpson department stores. The less important wholesale trade accounts for only 6,000 of the 21,000 jobs in this sector.

The manufacturing, construction and primary industries complete the picture. Manufacturing industries used to figure prominently, but have been steadily leaving Downtown Montreal for more favourable locations outside the city and in industrial parks, leaving the downtown area to the tertiary sector.

6.1.2 Manufacturing

Statistics Canada breaks the manufacturing sector down into 20 industries. For purposes of analysis, they may be divided into groups on the basis of common characteristics and trends.

Downtown, the presence of many head offices and regional offices considerably increases the importance of the sector in the metropolitan area.

This is the case, for example, with Domtar Inc, in the paper industry; Aluminum Company of Canada Ltd (Alcan), in the primary metal processing industry; Petro Canada Products Inc, Esso Oil Canada and Texaco Canada Inc, in petroleum products, and Dupont of Canada Inc and Liquidair Canada Ltd, in the chemicals industry.

Traditional sectors, such as leather, textiles, knitting and clothing, and to a lesser extent, the furniture and food and beverage industries, account for 38.3% of employment in the territory's manufacturing sector.

Clothing, by far the largest of these industries, includes the dynamic fur products sector. In fact, 85% of the Canadian fur assembly and distribution industry is concentrated in Downtown Montreal. The food and beverage industry is largely dominated by the breweries and distilleries.

The entire sector, excluding the food and beverage and the fur industries, has been facing stiff competition from other countries for several years. Thus, employment has been declining steadily. Modernization and rationalization of the industry to contend with foreign competition and the saturation of the domestic market also mean fewer jobs.

To remedy this situation, the City of Montreal has implemented a clothing industry revitalization program. Backed by a promotion campaign, this initiative is aimed at making Montreal the world capital of ready-to-wear clothing.

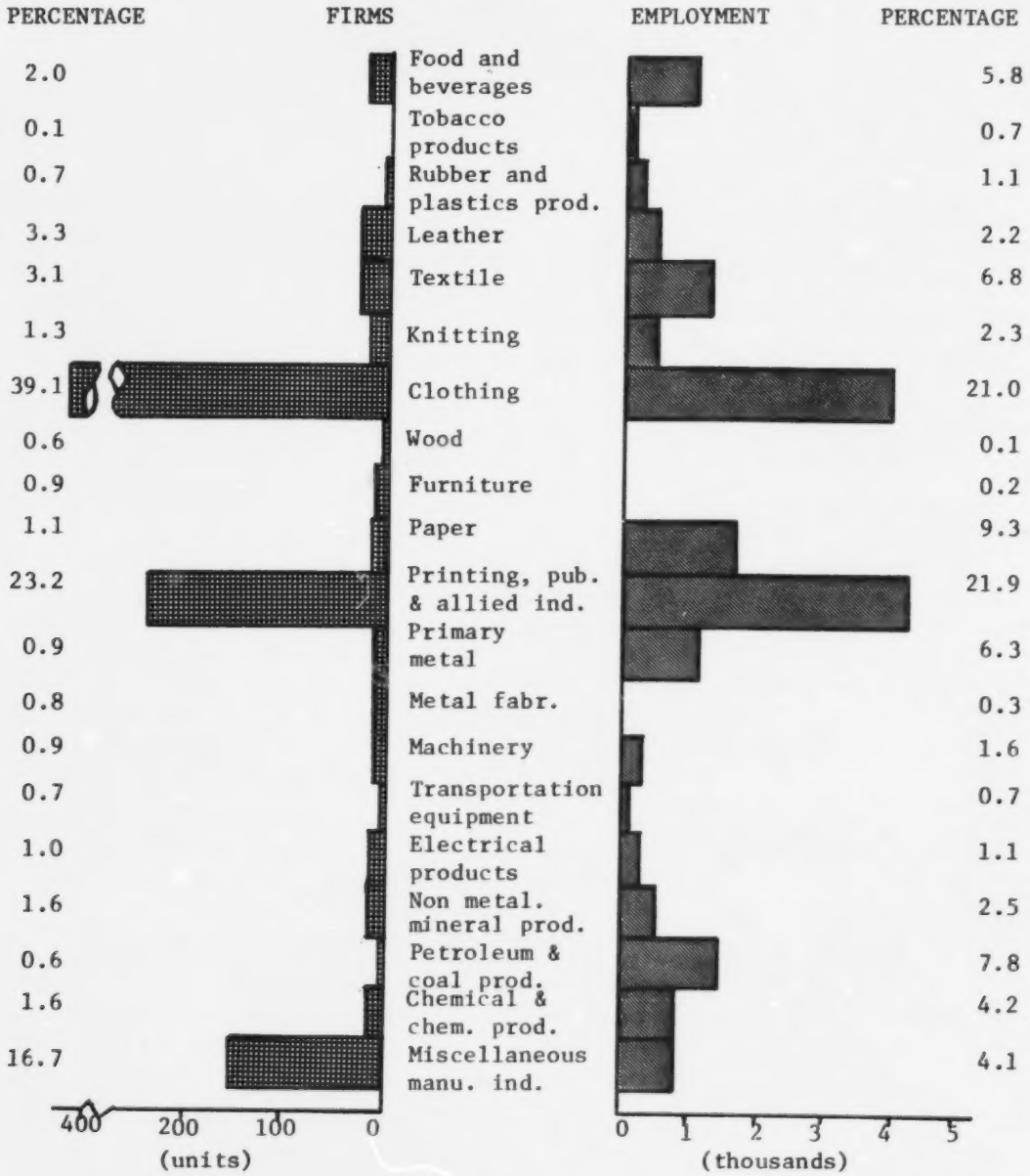
The second largest employer in this sector, printing, publishing and allied industries, accounts for 21.9% of the jobs in the sector. It includes three major daily newspapers with large circulations: La Presse, Le Devoir and The Gazette, and a number of small commercial printers.

In the newspaper publishing industry, technological advances in recent years have made it possible to respond to growing demand, but have also eliminated many jobs, if not entire grades. On the other hand, commercial printers and the platemaking and photocomposition industries are growing rapidly.

FIGURE 6

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT - MANUFACTURING

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 13
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Food and Beverage	1	10	5	1	1	2	-	-	20
Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rubber and Plastic Products	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	7
Leather	27	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	33
Textile	11	12	4	2	1	-	1	-	31
Knitting	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	13
Clothing	230	113	33	16	2	1	-	-	395
Wood	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Furniture	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Paper	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	11
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	137	72	18	5	-	-	-	2	234
Primary Metal	-	2	2	2	-	3	-	-	9

TABLE 13 (cont'd)
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN MANUFACTURING
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Metal Fabricating (except machinery and transportation equipment)	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	3	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	9
Transportation Equipment	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	7
Electrical Products	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	10
Non-metallic Mineral Products	11	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	16
Petroleum and Coal Products	1	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	6
Chemicals and Chemical Produts	5	4	1	4	1	1	-	-	16
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	128	34	4	2	-	-	-	-	168
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	587	273	80	40	12	13	1	3	1,009

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 14
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL 1984

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Food and Beverages	3	115	179	65	100	612	-	-	1,074
Tobacco Products	-	-	-	-	122	-	-	-	122
Rubber and Plastic Products	4	20	61	-	115	-	-	-	200
Leather	51	14	35	155	157	-	-	-	412
Textile	24	108	111	130	185	-	700	-	1,258
Knitting	48	99	96	118	64	-	-	-	425
Clothing	440	907	880	1,085	166	400	-	-	3,878
Wood	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Furniture	15	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Paper	9	44	-	-	-	670	-	1,000	1,723
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	298	676	475	342	-	-	-	2,250	4,041
Primary Metal	-	18	52	104	-	1,000	-	-	1,174

TABLE 14 (cont'd)
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Metal Fabricating (except machinery and transportation equipment)	10	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Machinery (except electrical machinery)	8	16	-	275	-	-	-	-	299
Transportation Equipment	6	10	118	-	-	-	-	-	134
Electrical Products	9	34	100	60	-	-	-	-	203
Non-metallic Mineral Products	24	11	30	-	401	-	-	-	466
Petroleum and Coal Products	2	-	-	-	150	1,290	-	-	1,442
Chemicals and Chemical Products	13	40	30	302	110	280	-	-	775
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	234	317	96	118	-	-	-	-	765
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	1,204	2,500	2,263	2,754	1,570	4,252	700	3,250	18,493

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

The so-called high technology industries, such as plastics, machinery, transportation equipment and electrical products, are virtually absent in Downtown Montreal. They account for barely 5% of employment, which is perfectly normal. The nature of these industries is such that no city core can accommodate them.

6.1.3 Community, Business and Personal Services

Within this major sector, services to business management, with close to 30,000 jobs, is the biggest employer. The sub-sector has grown rapidly in recent years, and accounts for one-third of all jobs in the community, business and personal service sector in Downtown Montreal and over 50% of all jobs in services to business management on the Island of Montreal.

This sub-sector encompasses a number of industries. Its consulting engineering firms have won major contracts both in Quebec and in other countries. Lavalin Inc, SNC and ABBDL-Tecsult are a few examples of firms which have acquired an international reputation and have contributed to the rapid growth of this industry in recent years.

Next comes the legal and notarial services area, followed by accounting and bookkeeping services. Computer and management consultant services are also concentrated Downtown.

Health and welfare services account for close to 20% of jobs in the sector as a whole. There are two separate areas: hospitals, which account for close to 80% of employment in the sub-sector, and physicians' offices (general practitioners and specialists) and various other health care establishments.

Health and welfare services have grown steadily in the past 20 years. Because of the growth of day care centres and improvements of health care centres for the elderly, jobs should continue to increase in the coming years, albeit at a slower rate.

Accommodation and food services are also an important part of the community, business and personal service sector, accounting for 19% of employment in the sector.

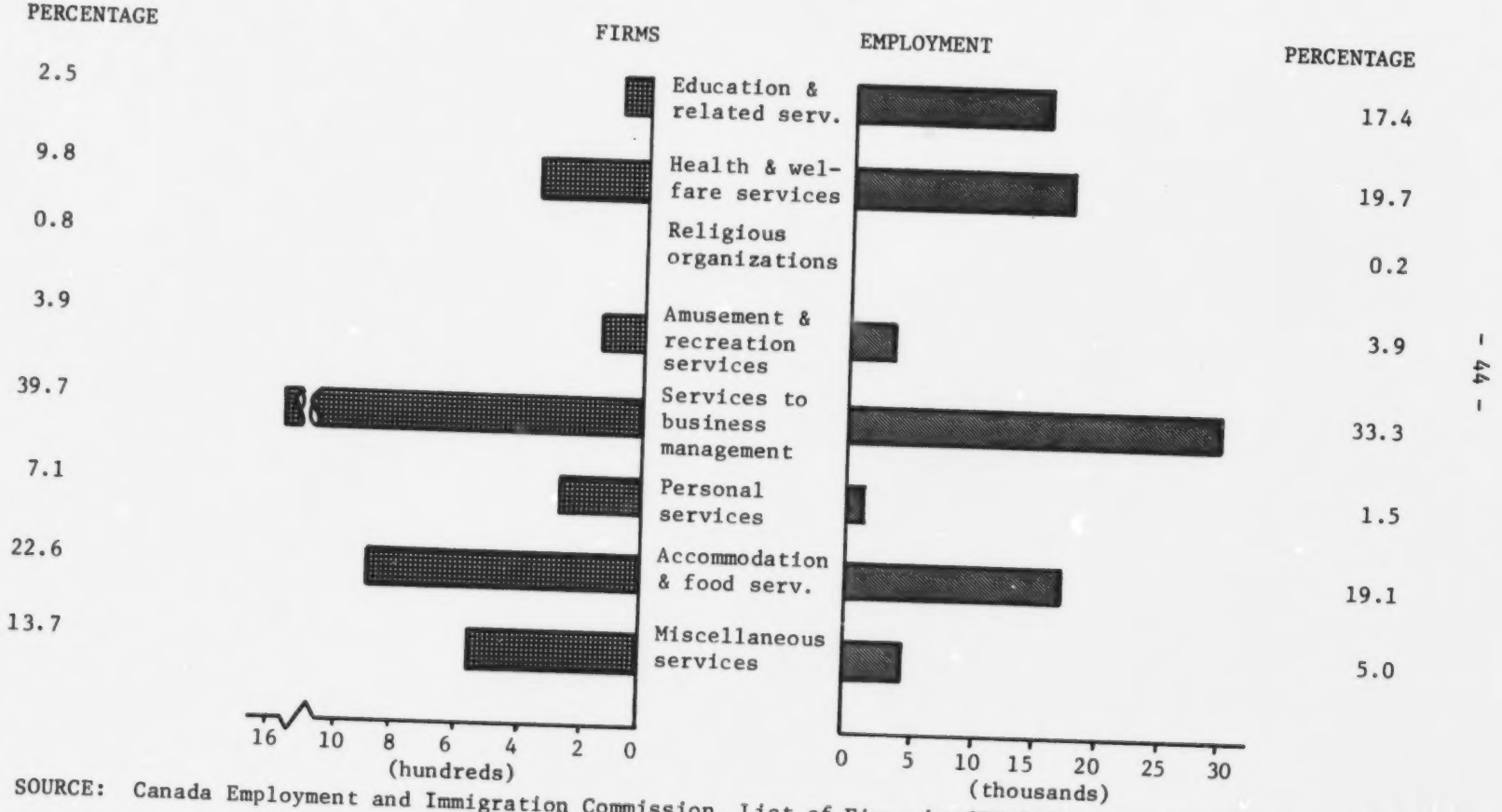
Closely linked to the lifestyle of the population, employment in the restaurant and hotel industry has been growing rapidly in the last twenty years. With the proliferation of fast-food restaurants, the growth of recreation and tourism, and the presence of the new Convention Centre, the future of this industry looks bright. Because there are three large universities in the area, the education and related services sector accounts for 17.4% of the employment in the community, business and personal services sector in Downtown Montreal.

Employment in university teaching has been tapering off in the last few years despite rising enrolments. The trend indicated little change in employment in this field.

FIGURE 7

NUMBER OF FIRMS AND EMPLOYMENT - COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES

DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984



SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 15
NUMBER OF FIRMS IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Education and Related Services	36	29	15	9	4	1	-	4	98
Health and Welfare Services	286	73	15	3	6	2	3	5	393
Religious Organizations	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Amusement and Recreation Services	85	53	9	2	-	4	2	-	155
Services to Business Management	846	530	127	45	18	19	1	2	1,588
Personal Services	205	63	14	-	-	-	-	-	282
Accommodation and Food Services	272	474	106	29	9	11	2	1	904
Miscellaneous Services	328	172	35	9	2	1	-	-	547
ALL COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	2,075	1,408	321	97	39	38	8	12	3,998

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

TABLE 16
EMPLOYMENT IN COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES
BY FIRM SIZE
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	1-4 employees	5-19 employees	20-49 employees	50-99 employees	100-199 employees	200-499 employees	500-999 employees	1,000 employees or more	TOTAL
Education and Related Services	75	276	422	646	549	367		13,099	15,434
Health and Welfare Services	784	623	439	200	992	628	1,710	12,159	17,535
Religious Organizations	34	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Amusement and Recreation Services	202	440	307	140	-	1,057	1,300	-	3,446
Services to Business Management	1,869	6,012	3,532	3,012	2,961	5,443	900	5,869	29,598
Personal Services	403	533	384	-	-	-	-	-	1,320
Accommodation and Food Services	700	4,278	3,102	1,832	1,195	3,388	1,050	1,400	16,945
Miscellaneous Services	759	1,556	1,078	582	262	250	-	-	4,487
ALL COMMUNITY, BUSINESS AND PERSONAL SERVICES	4,826	13,831	9,264	6,412	5,959	11,133	4,960	32,527	88,912

SOURCE: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, List of Firms by CEC, 1984, unpublished document.

6.2 WAGE RATES

Table 17 lists major occupations and wage rates. These occupations were chosen on the basis of the large numbers of workers they represent in Downtown Montreal and their interest to private sector firms.

In addition to the occupation, the table shows the industry covered in each case. The notation "any industry" means that the wage is representative of all industries. The wage range is based on a decile scale from which the top and bottom 10% of respondents have been eliminated. The average salary, as well as the wage range, are given in weekly or hourly rates.

Although the wage rates are for the greater Montreal area, they are applicable to the downtown area, given its prominence as a centre of employment in the region.

6.3 RESEARCH

Apart from the health care and educational institutions discussed in Chapter 7, no establishment operates a research centre per se Downtown. The nature of the activity is such that warehouses and testing grounds are often required - these are not compatible with a city core. But some establishments with head offices in the territory operate large research centres elsewhere, most of them in the Montreal area.

Downtown Montreal benefits from the economic spinoffs of these centres, since head offices tend to buy or rent the financial, scientific, technical and other services their research centres require locally.

6.3.1 Public Institutions

Two federally owned institutions conduct important research. Teleglobe Canada specializes in telecommunications networks and Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd develops nuclear technology for non-military use.

6.3.2 Private Institutions

A number of private firms also operate research centres. We will mention a few of the most important ones here.

Bell Canada Enterprises Ltd and CN/CP Telecommunications specialize in office automation and business communications. Bell Northern Research and Northern Telecom Canada Ltd, subsidiaries of Bell Canada Enterprises, conduct advanced studies on communications equipment and fiber optics.

TABLE 17
WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
METROPOLITAN MONTREAL REGION - 1985

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WAGE ($)	SALARY RANGE ($)
Office manager	Any industry	605/week	505 - 829
Office manager	Savings and Credit	560/week	456 - 722
Credit manager	Savings and Credit	504/week	408 - 611
Draughtsman	Any industry	455/week	351 - 554
Electronic-engineering technician	Communications equipment	547/week	460 - 560
Systems analyst	Any industry	716/week	569 - 856
Programmer	Any industry	574/week	427 - 726
Programmer	Savings and Credit	579/week	460 - 683
Nurse, general duty	Hospitals	503/week	424 - 548
Diagnostic-radiological technician	Hospitals	490/week	430 - 525
Medical-laboratory technologist	Hospitals	491/week	425 - 538
Medical-laboratory technician	Hospitals	456/week	340 - 525
Secretary	Any industry	401/week	330 - 487
Stenographer	Any industry	355/week	310 - 407
Transcriber machine operator	Any industry	350/week	290 - 392
Word processor operator	Any industry	349/week	270 - 437
Typist	Any industry	310/week	263 - 364

TABLE 17 (cont'd)
WAGE RATES FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
METROPOLITAN MONTREAL REGION - 1985

OCCUPATION	INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WAGE ($)	SALARY RANGE ($)
Bookkeeper	Any industry	438/week	298 - 607
Bookkeeping clerk	Any industry	451/week	272 - 605
Teller	Saving and Credit	294/week	240 - 337
Cashier	Retail trade	6.01/hr	4.14 - 7.30
Cashier	Hotels	7.02/hr	6.38 - 7.57
Cashier	Restaurants	5.27/hr	4.18 - 6.27
Computer operator	Any industry	421/week	297 - 542
Computer-peripheral equipment operator	Any industry	419/week	337 - 535
Data entry operator	Any industry	346/week	291 - 413
Telephone operator	Any industry	309/week	237 - 373
Office boy/girl	Any industry	284/week	206 - 348
Chef-cook	Hotels	8.63/hr	7.67 - 9.67
Chef-cook	Restaurants	7.60/hr	5.74 -10.26
Waiter/waitress	Hotels	5.27/hr	4.44 - 6.28
Waiter/waitress	Restaurants	3.78/hr	3.42 - 4.03

Source: Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Guide to Wage Rates, Metropolitan Montreal, Economic Services Branch, February 1985.

Hydro Quebec conducts research on high-voltage electrical processing and long-distance transmission equipment, in addition to exporting Quebec expertise through its international subsidiary.

The Domtar research centre focusses on improving paper and construction materials manufacturing processes and applications, while Alcan studies aluminum manufacturing processes and exports its expertise.

C-I-L Inc develops new chemical products, while CGI Inc develops computer software.

6.4 HEAD OFFICES

Table 18 lists large firms with head offices in the territory. The list was taken from a Financial Post report on sales figures of Canadian firms.

Additional information was taken from the results of a similar study conducted by the business weekly Les Affaires.

Because of discrepancies between the two sources, corrections were made following verification with some of the firms. The list of firms is therefore not exhaustive. Also, the information is subject to sudden change and should be regarded as an indication only.

The presence of company head offices in an area has an important impact on its economy as a whole. For example, large firms usually hold their conventions close to their head offices, thus generating business for the accommodation and food services industry.

Head offices tend to buy or contract services within their communities. The demand created in other sectors of the economy, particularly in the services to the business management sector, results in the opening of new firms. Moreover, the research activities associated with head offices often lead to the export of technology.

The presence of the head offices of certain organizations in Downtown Montreal also has a major impact, although it is difficult to measure. The International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), for example, reinforce Montreal's role in the transportation sector.

In addition, although they may not have their head offices in Downtown Montreal, certain firms conduct a major share of their operations there; the Mouvement Desjardins, among others, falls into this category (see section 8.1.2).

TABLE 18
FIRMS WITH HEAD OFFICES IN DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

FIRMS	MAIN ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			ASSETS IN CANADA (in millions of $)
		CANADA	QUEBEC	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	
Bell Canada Enterprises Inc	Telecommunications	100,874	28,845	15,139	14,940
Canadian Pacific	Transportation and accommodation Telecommunications Natural resources Real estate development	95,995	18,243	6,575	17,602
Canadian National	Transportation and accommodation Telecommunications Natural resources Real estate development	68,000	12,000	9,500	6,790
Royal Bank of Canada	Banking	38,687	5,900	4,975	84,682
Bank of Montreal	Banking	27,011	5,760	4,535	63,194
Air Canada	Air transport	21,584	7,728	7,019	2,191
Alcan Aluminium Ltd	Aluminum	19,200	12,500	1,100	8,213
Hydro Quebec	Electric power	18,975	18,975	7,251	25,199
Domtar Inc	Pulp and paper, construction materials	15,151	6,500	1,787	1,350

TABLE 18 (cont'd)
FIRMS WITH HEAD OFFICES IN DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

FIRMS	MAIN ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			ASSETS IN CANADA (in millions of $)
		CANADA	QUEBEC	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	
Consolidated Bathurst Inc	Forest products	14,787	6,927	2,983	1,670
Dominion Textile Inc	Commercial textile, clothing and industrial fabrics	12,300	6,500	958	661
National Bank of Canada	Banking	11,824	9,828	7,679	17,775
CSL Group Inc	Water and road transport	6,000	2,000	1,016	230
Imasco Ltd	Tobacco Food products Retail sales Electronic equipment	5,960	2,448	1,606	1,531
Du Pont Canada Inc	Chemical products, fibres and packaging materials	4,991	150	110	621
Henry Birks and Sons Ltd	Retail jewellery and porcelain	4,800	200	200	211
Lavalin Inc	Consulting engineering firm	4,500	2,262	2,262	240

TABLE 18 (cont'd)
FIRMS WITH HEAD OFFICES IN DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

FIRMS	MAIN ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			ASSETS IN CANADA (in millions of $)
		CANADA	QUEBEC	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	
SNC Group	Consulting engineering firm	4,200	2,500	2,500	108
Molson of Canada Breweries Ltd	Beer, chemical products, construction materials	3,797	1,604	1,337	935
Sidbec-Dosco Inc	Steel	3,693	3,476	1,050	825
Via Rail Canada Inc	Passenger rail transportation	3,474	1,447	900	652
Celanese Canada Inc	Textiles and chemical products	3,441	1,700	185	320
Hilton Canada Inc	Accommodation	2,425	1,200	750	N.A.
Montreal Trust	Savings and credit services	2,300	1,459	609	2,037
Montreal City and District Savings Bank	Banking	1,587	1,579	1,144	5,097
QIT Fer and Titane Inc	Pig iron, titaniferous slag	1,531	1,531	65	420
Rolland Inc	Fine paper	1,392	1,050	132	87

TABLE 18 (cont'd)
FIRMS WITH HEAD OFFICES IN DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

FIRMS	MAIN ACTIVITIES	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES			ASSETS IN CANADA (in millions of $)
		CANADA	QUEBEC	ISLAND OF MONTREAL	
Gaz Metropolitain	Natural gas distribution	1,300	1,300	1,244	597
Teleglobe Canada	Telecommunications	1,300	1,133	1,114	507
Canadian Liquid Air Ltd	Industrial and medical gases and medical equipment	1,108	588	549	214
Monenco Ltd	Civil engineering	1,080	285	285	102
Mercantile Bank of Canada	Banking	826	395	395	4,107
General Trust	Savings and credit services	810	750	530	2,186
Fiducie du Quebec	Savings and credit services	530	530	465	840

SOURCE: The Financial Post, The Financial Post 500, Summer 1984, Special Report to the Financial Post, Vol. 78, no 21, May 26, 1984, Maclean Hunter Ltd, Toronto.

Les Affaires, Special Issue: "Les 500 plus importantes entreprises au Quebec", Vol. LVI, No 24, June 16-24, 1984, Montreal.

Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Special compilations, August 1984, unpublished document.

6.5 ENERGY

Energy prices in Montreal are low, especially for electricity. Thanks to Quebec's abundant supply of electricity, much of which is provided through the vast James Bay complex, rates here are among the lowest in the world and substantial surplusses are exported.

Montreal is also well located with respect to natural gas, which is piped in from the rich oil and gas fields of Western Canada. Other fuels, especially domestic heating oil, are also relatively cheap and abundant.

Table 19 compares Montreal energy prices with energy prices in selected cities around the world.

The electricity and natural gas rates quoted are industrial rates based on a consumption of 200,000 kwh of electricity and 425,000 cubic metres of natural gas per month.

The indices appearing in the table are based on the unit price, with 100 representing the Montreal price.

TABLE 19
COMPARATIVE ENERGY COSTS
IN SELECTED METROPOLITAN REGIONS - 1984
(Index: Montreal = 100)

METROPOLITAN REGION	ELECTRICITY	NATURAL GAS	DOMESTIC HEATING OIL	GASOLINE
Montreal	100	100	100	100
Toronto	105	88	98	91
Vancouver	87	71	97	93
Atlanta	166	152	97	78
Boston	298	202	112	69
Chicago	215	114	110	78
New York City	389	162	79	78
Dusseldorf	178	148	93	111
London	209	131	127	131
Milan	124	154	112	180
Paris	127	105	115	133
Tokyo	306	235	139	148

SOURCE: Montreal Urban Community, Economic Development Office, Decision: Montreal, February 1985.

6.6 CONSTRUCTION

This part of the profile deals with the most recent general trends in residential, commercial and institutional construction in Downtown Montreal.

6.6.1 Residential Construction

Residential construction Downtown slumped after the 1950s, but is now in a period of growth. In this respect, Montreal is in an enviable position compared with other Canadian and US cities.

There were an exceptional number of housing starts in 1984, and it looks as though the trend will continue in 1985. The federal, provincial and municipal governments have implemented several programs to promote the purchase of new housing, and the results have been even better than expected.

Two types of housing are being built in the downtown core: single-family dwellings and condominiums.

A number of housing construction projects are being carried out in the southern sector of the territory, known as Little Burgundy, where over 100 dwellings are now being completed and construction of 300 others will begin before the end of 1985.

Another large project is under way in a neighboring area, where a private company has started construction in some 800 single-family and multi-family dwellings and condominiums on the site of a former Canadian National Railway switching yard. Milton Park, one of the largest housing co-operatives in Canada, is a shining example of this type of renovation.

6.6.2 Commercial Construction

Since 1980, office buildings have been springing up in Downtown Montreal at an unprecedented rate. The National Bank, Bell Canada, Banque Nationale de Paris, Manulife Insurance, Mercantile Bank, Alcan International, Prudential Assurance, and Laurentian Insurance buildings are but a few examples.

Many stand out as stunning examples of how avant-garde design can be married with surrounding architectural heritage. The search for innovative solutions to the problems of urban architecture has made Montreal a leader in this field.

Most of the new office space is of a superior quality - a criterion for both head offices and firms whose image is important. Prestigious office space is especially attractive to international firms.

The transformation of old buildings into luxury offices has inspired many firms to move to picturesque Old Montreal.

Other important projects are under way or have been announced, including the new Hydro Quebec headquarters.

6.6.3 Institutional and Government Construction

The value of investments in institutional and governement construction peaked in 1981. This was the year in which the major construction work was done on the Guy Favreau Complex and Montreal Convention Centre. Only minor institutional construction projects have been set in motion since then.

None the less, the City of Montreal has continued with its road beautification program. Roads are being repaved, new lamp standards are being installed, and trees and bushes are being planted.

And a very important construction phase is beginning. Three years from now, Downtown Montreal will have major new educational, cultural and recreational facilities.

Concordia University will soon begin work on a new library close to its main campus, while the University of Quebec at Montreal will build phase II of its campus on the land adjoining its present facilities.

The University of Quebec's Faculty of Music buildings are to be integrated with The House of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra now under construction.

The Museum of Fine Arts will erect a new wing. The Museum of Modern Art is to move to a new building next to Place des Arts.

All these buildings will be connected to the subway and to other buildings by tunnels, thus extending the underground city (see section 3.1.3).

The Canadian Centre for Architecture, a museum and educational institution, will place its rich collections of books, drawings, specifications and master photographs in new premises it has just begun building. This institution, the only one of its kind in the world, will underline Montreal's international role in the field of architecture.

St Helen's Island and Ile Notre Dame have also seen new construction of late. St Helen's Island will host the Science and Technology Centre, a vast cultural and educational complex of avant-garde design.

Ile Notre Dame is to be the site of the new agro-food exhibition park. Designed as a showcase for this important Quebec industry, the park will play an international role. In addition to a model farm, it will include a 4,000-seat arena, a food sciences and farm machinery pavilion and a pavilion for advanced agro-food technology.

Regarding tourism, the Montreal International Visitors Information Centre will open in March 1987. Located on a site facing Dominion Square, in the heart of Downtown Montreal, CARIM (short for Centre d'accueil et de renseignements international de Montreal) will offer a wide range of services, from hotel reservations to luggage checking facilities.

7- EDUCATION AND HEALTH CARE

This section gives a brief description of the educational system in Downtown Montreal. It also provides information on health services, not including private clinics and other auxiliary health care services.

7.1 EDUCATION

Table 20 shows the number of public and private Francophone and Anglophone institutions in Downtown Montreal. (The data are for the 1983-1984 academic year except where college level education is concerned, in which case the data refer to the year 1982-1983).

TABLE 20
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND ENROLMENT
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1982-1983 and 1983-1984

LEVELS	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS		NUMBER OF STUDENTS	
	Francophone	Anglophone	Francophone	Anglophone
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS				
Preschool and Elementary	3	2	1,463	595
Secondary	3	2	1,542	527
Collegial	1	1	5,377	7,382
Universities	1	2	32,316	39,495
TOTAL	8	7	40,698	47,999
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS				
Preschool and Elementary	2	-	819	-
Secondary	7	2	1,868	671
Collegial	3	2	3,673	577
TOTAL	12	4	6,360	1,248
GRAND TOTAL	20	11	47,058	49,247

SOURCE: Conseil scolaire de l'Ile de Montreal, "Repertoire des ecoles 1983-84", February 1984.
Federation des CEGEP, 1983-84 directory.
Department of Education, "Reseau d'enseignement prive 1983-84".
Canada Employment and Immigration Commission, Special compilations, August 1984.

7.1.1 Elementary and Secondary Schools

Elementary and secondary education are provided chiefly through the public school system, which is administered by two school boards in the downtown area. The largest of these boards is the Montreal Catholic School Commission (MCSC), whose students are mainly Francophone. The next largest is the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal (PSBGM). Most PSBGM students are Anglophone.

The private system accounts for about 45% of total enrolment, and includes both Francophone and Anglophone institutions.

7.1.2 Colleges

Public college-level education is provided by general and professional colleges known as CEGEPS (Colleges d'enseignement general et professionnel). Students may choose between a two-year program that prepares them for university and a three-year career training program that prepares them to enter the labour market.

There are two CEGEPS in Downtown Montreal, the CEGEP du Vieux Montreal (French-language) and Dawson College (English- language). The pre-university program offers courses in nearly every discipline. The main vocational concentrations are in administrative, biological and industrial technologies.

There are also private technical colleges, which account for one-third of college-level enrolment.

7.1.3 Universities

Downtown Montreal is home to three of the area's four universities. In chronological order, by date of incorporation, they are McGill University, Concordia University and the University of Quebec at Montreal. The University of Montreal, although outside the downtown area, is not far away. It is on the north slope of Mount Royal, over the mountain from downtown.

The universities maintain close ties with the business community, ensuring that education is geared to labour market demand and playing an important role in the field of research.

McGill University is known for its faculties of pure science and medicine. It is conducting important research in the fields of cancer, pharmacology, psychiatry, dentistry, and forensic medicine.

The Concordia University Centre for Building Studies specializes in such areas as sound pollution control, heat conservation and innovative building design.

The Montreal campus of the University of Quebec (Universite du Quebec a Montreal or UQAM) is a pioneer in the field of business data processing. The establishment of a research laboratory on income distribution (Labrev) and a nutrition research centre (CRESALA) reflects its preoccupation with immediate concerns.

Two other institutions also offer university programs: the Ecole Nationale d'Administrtation Publique (ENAP) and Ecole de Technologie Superieure, which are affiliated with the University of Quebec.

7.2 HEALTH CARE SERVICES

High quality health care services, most of which are publicly funded, are available on a universal basis. There is a high concentration of professionals and institutions offering general and specialized health care in the territory.

7.2.1 Personnel

There are more than 400 general practitioners and nearly 1,000 specialists in Downtown Montreal, operating out of private offices and various medical institutions. The major specializations are cardiology, gynecology, obstetrics, psychiatry, pediatrics, general surgery and radiology.

There are also a large number of other health care professionnals such as pharmacists, podiatrists, optometrists and chiropractors. There are over 100 dentists, dental surgeons, orthodontists and pedodontists.

7.2.2 Institutions

The area is served by 12 general hospitals providing both short-term and long-term care and varying in degree of specialization. There are over 5,000 hospital beds. Each institution offers a different range of specializations, depending on its orientation, and may include a cardiology, pathology, endocrinology, gynecology, neurology, pneumology, psychiatry, hematology or general surgery department. Table 21 shows hospitals with over 45 beds.

Some of these hospitals are internationally known for their work in various medical fields. The Montreal Clinical Research Institute, which is affiliated with Hotel Dieu Hospital, specializes in the study of hypertension and neuroendocrinology, while the Montreal General Hospital is involved in neurological research.

The Jacques Viger, St Jeanne d'Arc and St Charles Borromee Hospitals are mainly extended health care facilities, while the Montreal Children's Hospital and Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children specialize in treatment of childhood diseases.

The Montreal Neurological Institute and the Montreal Chest Hospital are highly specialized in their respective fields.

TABLE 21
MAIN HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1984

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF BEDS
Royal Victoria Hospital	873
St Luc Hospital	814
Montreal General Hospital	785
Hotel Dieu de Montreal Hospital	632
Jacques Viger Hospital	447
Montreal Children's Hospital	333
St Jeanne d'Arc Hospital	318
St Charles Borromee Hospital	288
Montreal Neurological Hospital and Institute	135
Montreal Chest Hospital	124
Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children	45

SOURCE: Quebec Hospital Association, Directory of member institutions, March 1984.

8- FINANCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Most of the area's financial organizations have offices in the business section of Downtown Montreal.

8.1 FINANCIAL SERVICES

8.1.1 Montreal Stock Exchange

The Montreal Stock Exchange is the financial heart of the city. Table 22 lists figures on MSE equity and options market activities for the years 1980 to 1984. The table shows the total volume and value of shares traded and number of transactions.

TABLE 22
MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE ACTIVITIES - 1980-1984

ACTIVITIES	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
SHARES					
Volume (in millions)	299.1	204.6	208.2	316.9	400.9
Value (in millions of $)	3,848.9	3,328.2	2,773.4	5,088.8	7,013.9
Transactions (in thousands)	441.8	356.6	318.3	486.3	488.3
OPTIONS					
Volume (in thousands)	416.7	414.1	385.4	711.0	908.6
Value (in millions of $)	153.1	90.9	59.0	148.7	186.5
Transactions (in thousands)	76.7	68.9	50.8	95.3	102.4

SOURCE: Montreal Stock Exchange, Monthly Report, December 1980 through December 1984.

Created by a special act of the Province of Quebec, the Montreal Stock Exchange is owned by its corporate and individual members. The MSE supervises the trading of securities, facilitates public financing of firms and informs the general public about activity and trends in its markets, of which there are three: the equity market, the options market (options on shares, gold, bonds and currency) and the forward market (gold and silver certificates).

The relative importance of the Montreal Stock Exchange in the Canadian market has increased considerably in recent years. The MSE has achieved this progress by pursuing an aggressive policy which is based on the needs of the local economy and at the same time is integrated with financial markets and the international scene.

In September 1984, the MSE and the Boston Stock Exchange linked their trading floors electronically, giving Canadian investors greater access to American securities. Thanks to the dynamic approach of the MSE, Montreal has gained recognition in the international market as an innovative and comprehensive financial centre.

8.1.2 Banks and Credit Unions

Downtown Montreal is served by an extensive network of banks. Four of Canada's chartered banks have headquarters there. These are the National Bank of Canada, which employs about 5,800 people in the area (including its headquarters staff), the Royal Bank of Canada (3,000 employees), the Bank of Montreal (4,500) and the Montreal City & District Savings Bank (300).

There are three other chartered banks with over 500 employees: the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce (1,300), the Bank of Nova Scotia (750) and the Toronto Dominion Bank (560).

Downtown Montreal also has four credit unions, which provide services comparable to those offered by chartered banks. These belong to the Mouvement Desjardins, a large co-operative whose primary aim is to promote the economic and social welfare of member individuals and groups. The credit unions, together with the regional headquarters of the Mouvement Desjardins and related services in Montreal, employ about 1,000 people in the area.

Finally, a number of foreign banks have branches here. In addition to the United States, Hong Kong, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Italy and Spain are represented by about thirty branches.

8.1.3 Trust Companies

Close to 40 companies have offices in Downtown Montreal. Of those with head offices there, the largest employers are Montreal Trust

(450 employees), General Trust (430), Fiducie du Quebec (450), Credit Foncier (300) and Montreal City & District Trust Ltd (140). Royal Trust, with its head office in Toronto, employs close to 600 persons.

8.1.4 Investment Dealers

Most of the large investment dealer firms have offices in the territory. Of those who have their head offices there, Levesque, Beaubien Inc (350 employees), Geoffrion, Leclerc Inc (250) and Nesbitt, Thomson, Bongard Inc. (200) are the largest.

Four other stock brokerage firms employ about 150 persons each. McLeod Young Weir Ltd and Wood Gundy Ltd, both Toronto firms, Richardson Greenshields of Canada Ltd, of Winnipeg, and Merrill Lynch Canada Inc. are also represented.

8.1.5 Real Estate Agents

Three Montreal firms rank among the largest real estate agencies in the area: Montreal Trust (500 employees in real estate), Royal LePage Real Estate Services Ltd (300) and General Trust Inc (350). Also active in the city is The Permanent, a Toronto company with 75 employees.

8.1.6 General Insurance Companies

A large number of Canadian, US and European insurance companies serve Montreal through local offices and general insurance brokers. Three companies with over 200 employees have their head offices in the territory: The Provident Assurance Company (350), the Prudential Assurance Company Ltd (500) and Assurance Provinces Unies (250).

8.2 PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Several internationally known firms provide professional and technical services in Downtown Montreal. Highly qualified engineering, accounting, data processing, management, human resources and advertising consultants are available.

The SNC Group, Lavalin Inc and Monenco Ltd are among the world's foremost firms of engineering consultants. In data processing, Ducros Meilleur Roy and Associates Ltd (DMR) has distinguished itself in the design and organization of computerized result reporting systems used in the last three Olympics. Also of note in this field is the CGI (Conseillers en Gestion Informatique) firm of management and data processing consultants.

In accounting services, approximately 90 firms employ about 4,000 persons. In management consulting, 150 offices employ 2,000 persons. Some 70 human resource agencies provide placement and head hunting services. Finally, over 2,000 persons are employed by 200 advertising firms.

9- HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RECREATION

The opening of the Montreal Conventions Centre shows the leading role played by Downtown Montreal regarding accommodation and restaurants. The numerous activities generated by the Centre have a favourable impact on tourism, sports and the field of culture.

9.1 HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Downtown Montreal has a wide range of accomodation to suit every budget, from luxury hotels to youth hostels. There are about 8,000 rooms. Table 23 lists the major hotels along with the number of rooms available. Space restrictions do not permit us to list all hotels, so we have included only establishments with more than 240 rooms in the list.

TABLE 23
MAJOR HOTELS
DOWNTOWN MONTREAL - 1985

HOTELS	NUMBER OF ROOMS
Queen Elizabeth (CN)	1,093
Sheraton Centre - Montreal	824
Le Grand Hotel	756
Chateau Champlain	616
Meridien Montreal	604
Holiday Inn (Downtown)	489
Hotel du Parc (Best Western)	462
Bonaventure (Hilton International)	395
Holiday Inn (Place Dupuis)	359
Holiday Inn (Richelieu)	330
Four Seasons	302
Manoir Le Moyne	286
Ritz Carlton	240

SOURCE: Quebec Department of Tourism, Quebec Accommodation Guide 1985-1986, Quebec, 1985.

Downtown Montreal also enjoys an excellent reputation for its restaurants. Gourmet and regional and ethnic restaurants have earned Montreal its reputation as the culinary capital of Canada. There is also a range of neighborhood restaurants, snack bars and fast-food franchises.

Bars and nightclubs complete the hotel and restaurant scene. The large hotels such as Le Reine Elizabeth, Le Grand Hotel, Chateau Champlain and Bonaventure have ballrooms and stages for musical reviews, orchestras and other entertainment.

9.2 EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION SPACE

All major hotels in the area have convention and banquet halls. However, particularly large conventions and exhibitions are held at the Montreal Convention Centre and Place Bonaventure.

The Montreal Convention Centre hosts trade shows, conventions, conferences, symposiums and other national and international events. Its exposition hall, with an area of 9,300 square metres, can be divided into two soundproof sections.

The total area of its convention halls is 4,200 square metres; the seating capacity of the main hall, which can be divided into three sections, is 5,800 for conventions and audio-visual presentations and 4,000 for banquets. Also available are 30 other meeting rooms with capacities ranging from 100 to 1,000.

Place Bonaventure owns the largest exhibition space in the Montreal Urban Community. Its main hall covers an area of 18,580 square metres and can be rented as a unit or in sections. The South Exhibition Hall, which covers 5,000 square metres, is particularly suitable for events requiring less space. If meeting halls are required, the South Mezzanine can be divided into nine rooms, each 92.9 metres square with space for 150 persons. The Bonaventure Hilton is located in this extensive complex.

Tourism and cultural events are a very important industry for Montreal. The Montreal Convention and Tourism Bureau is in charge of promoting Montreal across Canada, in the US and elsewhere in the world. It serves as a spokesman for firms and business people.

9.3 RECREATION

The downtown area offers the widest range of cultural, sporting and social activities in the metropolitan area, as indicated by planned construction projects. (See section 6.6.3.). Green space is also plentiful.

9.3.1 Cultural Activities

Downtown Montreal is a centre for many cultural institutions and events. It has eight public libraries, including the Archives Nationales du Quebec, the Bibliotheque Nationale du Quebec, branches of the Montreal Municipal Library and two children's libraries.

There are six museums. The largest, the Museum of Fine Arts, is celebrating its 125th anniversary this year. It is currently expanding its premises to double its exhibition space, to enable it to exhibit up to 20% of its permanent collections. This year, it has launched an ambitious program of international travelling exhibitions with a new exhibit of works by Picasso.

The Museum of Contemporary Art, now located at Cite du Havre, will soon relocate (see section 6.6.3). It displays modern Quebec, Canadian and international art (1940 to the present).

Located in the heart of Downtown Montreal, the Place des Arts complex has three concert halls totalling 5,024 seats and a 100-seat dinner theatre. Over 800,000 spectators see more than 750 performances each year. All of the performing arts are featured: music, theatre, opera, variety shows, classical ballet and modern dance.

The Salle Wilfrid Pelletier, with 2,979 seats, is the home of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra. The world-renowned orchestra is now in its 50th year. Construction of its new concert hall has just begun (see section 6.6.3). The Salle Wilfrid Pelletier is also the home of the Montreal Opera.

The Maisonneuve and Port Royal Theatres (1,290 and 755 seats, respectively) are used for smaller shows and plays.

Theatre is alive and well Downtown, which has six theatres and about ten companies. There are more in the area immediately surrounding downtown Montreal, where they migrated several years ago when many downtown theatres became cinemas.

Film is probably the most popular activity in terms of facilities. There are about 20 cinemas with roughly 50 theatres and 15,000 seats.

Two important institutions are also headquartered in Downtown Montreal: the National Film Board, an organization devoted to the production of Canadian films, and the Cinematheque Quebecoise, which is devoted to preserving film heritage and promoting filmmaking.

The Palais de la Civilisation, formerly the French Pavilion at Expo 67, provides a special place for large artistic and cultural events in the pleasant setting of Ile Notre Dame.

The Dow Planetarium is operated by the City of Montreal. With its 400 seats and Zeizz orrery, it is among the largest in the country.

All these facilities support a multitude of activities. In order to ensure that the greatest number of people are reached, the City of Montreal has been conducting a major tourism promotion campaign.

The chief attraction this year was the new Ramses II exhibition at the Palais de la Civilisation. At least two other major new exhibitions are already planned for 1986 and 1987.

One of the best known annual cultural events held Downtown is the International Film Festival, which attracts actors, directors, producers and other film people from around the world, not to mention a crowd of movie goers that grows larger every year (more than 150,000 in 1984) for about ten days each summer.

The Montreal International Jazz Festival, which is held in June each year, has become one of the most important events of this kind in the world. Also of note are the International Modern Dance Festival, the Theatre Festival of the Americas, and the Nouveau Cinema Festival, to mention only the better known.

Downtown Montreal is also the site of a large number of national and international exhibitions and conventions which are held in the various exposition halls. The Montreal Book Fair, Quebec Craft Fair, Science and Technology Fair and Auto Show are a few examples.

9.3.2 Sports

Although it is known as a government and business centre, Downtown Montreal also has a number of sports facilities. The Forum, with 15,000 seats, is the home of the Montreal Canadians, who represent Montreal in the National Hockey League.

Molson Stadium, at McGill University, hosts amateur football and other large events.

The area has a number of indoors sports facilities such as tennis, squash and raquetball courts, swimming pools, health clubs and exercise studios.

The Canadian Grand Prix (Formula 1), which is held on the Gilles Villeneuve race track on Ile Notre Dame, draws top racing car drivers from around the world.

9.3.3 Tourism

Downtown Montreal has all kinds of tourist attractions, offering the visitor three cities in one. Beneath the modern, bustling streets is an equally active underground city (see section 3.1.3). There is also Old Montreal, with its 18th and 19th century architecture.

Attractive 19th century buildings line the busy streets. The lovely campus of McGill University cannot fail to charm the visitor, while several magnificant churches serve as reminders that Montreal was once known as the "City of steeples".

In the heart of the downtown area, a number of squares and greens provide oases. Caleche (horse-drawn carriage) and other guided tours can be obtained in Dominion Square.

St Denis Street, in the eastern section, will charm those seeking night life with its restaurants, cafés and terraces. Further west, Crescent and Mountain Streets are known for their boutiques.

Visitors can also emerge from the fascinating underground city into the past. Old Montreal, with its many well-preserved buildings, provides a living history of the city's cultural and economic development.

Calvet House (circa 1770), the Old Seminary (1684-85 and 1701-10) and the Grey Nuns' Hospital (1694-1765) are fine examples of architecture dating from the beginning of the colony to the early 18th century.

The pre-industrial period (1800-1849) left magnificent buildings. Notre Dame Cathedral (1824), with its grandiose interior, the d'Youville Stables (circa 1827), which now house luxury offices and a large restaurant, and the former Customs House (1837), built in English neoclassical style, are but a few examples.

The industrial period (1850-1899), which saw the expansion of the port, left several commercial buildings and warehouses. The buildings of the Soeurs Hospitalieres de Saint Joseph (1861-1880) are currently being converted into offices and apartments (see section 6.6.2). Montreal City Hall (1872-1878), built in second empire style, dominates Jacques Cartier Square.

Jacques Cartier Square, formerly the second largest market place in Montreal, is now a popular meeting place for both tourists and residents. A flower market surrounded by restaurants and cafe-terraces forms an enclave where musicians and performers entertain the public.

At the foot of the square is the Old Port, which is currently the target of a major revitalization program. This historic section of Old Montreal is becoming an important centre for cultural, artistic and sporting events, markets and entertainment, while maintaining traditional port activities.

A little further west, d'Youville Square, formerly the site of a stream and the Saint Anne market, is rich in history and surrounded by buildings from different eras. The Montreal Historical Interpretation Centre has been set up in the old fire-station (1903), which has been entirely reconverted.

9.3.4 Green Spaces and Recreational Activities

Downtown Montreal is exceptional in that it is possible to take part in sports and recreational activities there in a natural setting at any time of the year.

Mount Royal is the crowning natural feature, offering residents and visitors alike a peaceful oasis in the heart of a modern city.

The 400-acre park on Mount Royal includes extensive wooded areas, numerous trails and footpaths, and Beaver Lake, an artifical body of water that is one of the most popular spots in the park.

There is a pavilion on the lake where visitors can rest and eat. Further east, in the highest section of the park, a large scenic lookout affords a view of the entire area. There are also a restaurant and souvenir shop.

The park also provides an ideal natural setting for a hunting and fishing museum which has been set up in an old hunting pavilion restored for this purpose.

Depending on the season, Mount Royal Park is a popular spot for hiking, jogging, cycling, skating, skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing.

St Helen's Island and Ile Notre Dame, in the middle of the St Lawrence River, are largely man-made. They were developed for Expo 67 and still offer a variety of attractions.

St Helen's Island, for example, is the site of an extensive amusement park known as La Ronde. Giant roller coasters and rides of all types, games of skill, restaurants and shops are attracting a growing number of visitors each summer. There is also the Alcan Aquarium, home to 2,000 animals (fish, invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles and birds) from every corner of the earth.

At the centre of the island, the Old Fort (dating from 1820) houses the St Helen's Island Museum, which contains collections of weaponry, maps and scale models of ships tracing the history of colonial Canada. There is also a public swimming pool, a large, wooded park, a bicycle path and a marina (see section 3.2.3). The island is accessible via two bridges and the subway.

Ile Notre Dame is linked to St Helen's Island by two bridges. In addition to the Gilles Villeneuve race track (see section 9.3.2), the island contains a rowing basin from the 1976 Olympics, which is used in winter for skating.

A bicycle path serves in winter as a cross-country ski trail. The island also hosts the Floralies, an international floral exhibition. Wind surfing is taught on a lake surrounded by an attractive wooded area with footpaths.

9.3.5 Social Activities

As in every other large city, there are a great many social clubs and associations of all kinds, political parties, philanthropical societies, economic and political pressure groups and organizations that bring people together to discuss ideas, promote common interests and pursue other activities. The Chambers of Commerce, Optimist, Lions and Kiwanis Clubs, and the Canadian Club are but a few examples.

10- GOVERNMENT

This section briefly describes the important presence of government in Downtown Montreal; federal, provincial and municipal. The municipal aspect is revealed through a number of tax and financial data.

10.1 FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Over 45 federal government departments and agencies employ close to 4,500 people in Downtown Montreal. Among the federal government departments present are Health and Welfare Canada, Employment and Immigration Canada, Environment Canada, Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada, Transport Canada, Revenue Canada and the Department of Communications.

Some of the federal agencies represented in Downtown Montreal are Canada Post, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Statistics Canada, and the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission.

10.2 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

The Quebec provincial government is represented by close to 50 offices and about 8,800 employees. The largest departmental employers are the Cultural Affairs, Social Affairs, Education, Justice, Environment, Revenue and Industry, Commerce and Tourism Departments.

The largest employers among the provincial agencies include the Rental Board, Consumer Protection Bureau, Quebec Automobile Insurance Board, Quebec Health Insurance Board and Labour Standards Commission.

10.3 MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

10.3.1 Type of Government

The government of the City of Montreal consists of a Municipal Council and an Executive Committee.

The Municipal Council includes 57 councillors and the mayor. It is empowered to pass bylaws concerning peace and order for the good government and general welfare of the City of Montreal.

The Executive Committee consists of the mayor and six members chosen by the Council. The Committee prepares and submits to the Council the annual budget, tax statements, requests for reallocation of funds and credits, regulations and reports regarding the transfer or long-term lease of city property.

The Committee is responsible for ensuring that the municipal act, regulations, and contracts are adhered to. It determines the salaries of employees as well as other standard administrative expenditures.

The city's administration is divided into two categories: administrative and executive services.

ADMINISTRATIVE	EXECUTIVE
- procurement	- cultural activities
- litigation	- social affairs
- general comptroller	- traffic
- finance	- property management
- personnel	- fire
- revenue	- permits and inspection
- administrative offices	- restoration of buildings
- auditor's office	- sports and recreation
- public service commission	- public works
- CIDEM (Commission d'initiative et de developpement economique de Montreal - The Montreal Economic Development Department)	- city planning
	- electrical services commission

The mandate of CIDEM is to develop and put forward policies to favour economic development in industry, commerce, housing, tourism and transport. It must also ensure that it co-ordinates public relations and publicity for the City.

10.3.2 Tax Structure

Table 24 shows data on taxation and financing for the City of Montreal. This information is for 1984 and 1985.

The terms used in the table are defined as follows:

Budget : Total municipal revenues and expenditures

Per capita debt : Long-term debt divided by the population of the municipality

Taxable assessment : Total value of all assessed commercial and residential units taxable at the normal property taxation rate

Assessment rate (median) : Municipal tax roll assessment expressed as a percentage of actual value; eg: assessment at 90% of actual value

Property tax : Tax on residential, commercial and industrial property

Business tax : Tax on the rental value of commercial premises

Combined overall tax rate : Rate determined by the Municipal Council on the basis of revenues and expenditures. This includes property tax, business taxes, taxes on services and school taxes. The rate is used solely as an index for approximating the real value of assessment units

Credit rating : Current assessment of credit risk; ie, ability of the borrower (the city) to pay back the capital and interest on its loans, based on growth of tax base, debt and taxation levels, debt management and capital expenditure programs.

The categories are as follows:

AAA: superior
AA: very good
A: good
BBB: average
BB: below average
B: poor
C: speculative
D: in default

Fire safety rating : Rating of public fire protection on a 10-point scale (1 is excellent, while 10 denotes nonexistent protection). The rating is based on municipal fire fighting and protection facilities, that is, water supply, fire department, fire prevention, enforcement of building codes and property risks.

TABLE 24
TAX AND FINANCIAL DATA
MONTREAL - 1984-1985

Budget '85 ($000)	1,284,881
Per capita debt '84 ($)	1,053
Taxable assessment '85 ($000)	19,468,773
Assessment rate (median) '85 (%)	90
Property tax rate '85 ($/$100 valuation)	
general municipal	2.63
surtax on valuation over $100,000	0.15
surtax on undeveloped property	2.00
special olympic tax	
vacant land	0.682
commercial, industrial	0.395
residential	0.065
semi-commercial	0.208
Business tax '85 (%)	13.1 to 16.9
School tax '85 ($/$100 valuation)	0.114
Water and services tax '85	
residential ($)	60
commercial industrial and other space (% of rental value)	6.5
Combined overall tax rate '85 ($/$100 valuation)	3.12
Credit rating '85	A +
Fire safety rating (industrial & commercial) '85	3

NOTE: Data on budget, per capita debt and taxable assessment have been rounded to simplify the table.

SOURCE: City of Montreal, 1985 budget
Groupement technique des assureurs, 1985
Standard and Poor, Rating Guide, 1985.

10.3.3 The Montreal Urban Community (MUC)

The City of Montreal is also a member of the metropolitan area's government. It is responsible for co-ordinating the development and application of common policies for the member muncipalities of the region. This organization is known as the Montreal Urban Community (MUC).

Established in 1970, the MUC includes 29 municipalities located on three islands (the Island of Montreal, Ile Bizard and Dorval Island). Statistics Canada divides the 493 square kilometres covered by the municipalities into Census Divisions 1 to 619. Seventy-six per cent of the land is developed.

The Montreal Urban Community is a corporation administered by a Council and an Executive Committee. The Council consists of 86 members, including the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Mayor and Councillors of the City of Montreal, and the mayor of each of the Community's other municipalities.

The Executive Committee has six City of Montreal representatives and six members from the other municipalities, and a Chairman elected by the Committee from among its members. It administers the Community's current affairs.

In 1982, five standing committees were established under the Council to deal with city planning, environment, public transit, public safety, property assessment and finance. The mandate of the committees is to study the Community's interests in each area and to report to the Council.

The Montreal Urban Community has jurisdiction over the following municipal functions within its territory:

- property assessment in each municipality
- development schemes
- regional parks
- air purification
- food inspection
- sewers and intermunicipal water treatment facilities
- public transit
- subway construction
- public safety
- economic promotion

COMMUNITY PROFILES

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